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BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

The following is Mr. Bryan's formal letter accepting the Democratic nomination for President, issued on Wednesday:

Hon Stephen White and Other Members of the Notification Committee of the Democratic National Convention:

"GENTLEMEN: I accept the nomination tendered by you on behalf of the Democratic party, and in so doing desire to assure you that I fully appreciate the high honor which such nomination confers and the grave responsibilities which accompany an election to the Presidency of the United States. So deeply am I impressed with the magnitude of the power invested by the Constitution in the Chief Executive of the nation and with the enormous influence which he can wield for the benefit or injury of the people that I wish to enter the office, if elected, free from every personal desire except the desire to prove worthy of the confidence of my country. Human judgment is fallible enough when unbiased by selfish consideration, and in order that I may not be tempted to use the patronage of the office to advance any personal ambition, I hereby announce, with all the emphasis which words can express, my determination not to, under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election if this campaign results in my election.

"I have carefully considered the platform adopted by the Democratic National convention and unqualifiedly endorse each plank thereof."

MEANING OF DEMOCRACY.

Our institutions rest upon the propositions that all men, being created equal, are entitled to equal consideration at the hands of the government. Because all men are created equal it follows that no citizen has a natural right to injure any other citizen. The main purpose of government being to protect all citizens in the enjoyment of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness, this purpose must lead the government, first, to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, and second, to restrain each citizen from trespassing upon the rights of any other citizen.

A Democratic form of government is conducive to the highest civilization because it opens to each individual the greatest opportunities for development and stimulates to the highest endeavor by insuring to each the full enjoyment of the rewards of toil, except such contribution as is necessary to support the government which protects him. Democracy is indifferent to pedigree—it deals with the individual rather than with his ancestors. Democracy ignores differences in wealth—neither riches nor poverty can be invoked in behalf of or against any citizen. Democracy knows no creed—recognizing the right of each individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, it welcomes all to a common brotherhood and guarantees equal treatment to all, no matter in what church or through what forms they commune with their creator.

Having discussed portions of the platform at the time of its adoption and again when your letter of notification was formally delivered, it will not be necessary at this time to touch upon all the subjects it embraces in the party's declaration.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Honest differences of opinion have ever existed and ever will exist as to the most effective means of securing Democratic tranquility, but no citizen fails to recognize at all times and under all circumstances the absolute necessity for the prompt and vigorous enforcement of law and the preservation of the public peace. In a government like ours, law is but the crystalization of the will of the people; without it the citizen is neither secure in the enjoyment of life nor protected in the pursuit of happiness. Without obedience to law government is impossible. The Democratic party is pledged to defend the Constitution and enforce the laws of the United States, and it is also pledged to respect and preserve the dual scheme of government instituted by the founders of the Republic. The name, United States, was happily chosen. It combines the idea of national strength with the idea of local self-government and suggests "an indissoluable union of indestructible States." Our Revolutionary fathers, fearing the tendencies toward centralization, as well as the dangers of disintegration, guarded against both, and national safety, as well as Democratic security, is to be found in the careful observance of the limitations which they impose. It will be noticed that, while the United States guarantees to every State a republican form of government and is empowered to protect each State against invasion, it is not authorized to interfere in the Democratic affairs of any State, except upon application of the legislature of the State or upon the application of the executive when the legislature cannot be convened.

This provision rests upon the sound theory that the people of the State, acting through their legally chosen representatives, are, because of their more intimate acquaintance with local conditions, better qualified than the President to judge of the necessity for Federal assistance. Those who framed our Constitution wisely determined to make as broad an application of the principle of local self-government as circumstances would permit.

Since governments exist for the protection of the rights of the people and not for their spoliation, no expenditure of public money can be justified unless that expenditure is necessary for the honest, economical and efficient administration of the government. In determining what appropriations are necessary the interest of those who pay the taxes should be consulted, rather than the wishes of those who receive or disburse public monies.

THE ISSUE OF BONDS.

Increase in the bonded debt of the United States is, at this time, entirely without excuse. The issue of interest-bearing bonds within the last few years has been defended on the ground that they were necessary to secure gold with which to redeem United States notes and Treasury notes, but this necessity was imaginary, rather than real. Instead of exercising the legal right vested in the United States to redeem its coin in either gold or silver, the executive branch of the government has followed a precedent established by a former administration and surrendered the option to the holder of the obligations. This administrative policy leaves the government at the mercy of those who find a pecuniary profit in bond issues. The fact that the dealers in money and securities have been able to deplete or protect the Treasury according to the changing winds, shows how dangerous it is to permit them to exercise a controlling influence of the Treasury department. The government of the United States, when administered in the interest of all the people, is able to establish and enforce its financial policy, not only without the aid of syndicates, but in spite of any opposition which syndicates may present. To assert that the government is dependent upon the good will or assistance of any portion of the people, other than a constitutional majority, is to assert that we have a government in form, but without vital force.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The position taken by the platform against the issue of paper money by National banks is supported by the highest Democratic authority as well as demanded by the interests of the people. The present attempt of the National banks to force the retirement of United States notes and Treasury notes, in order to secure a basis for a larger issue of their own notes, illustrates the danger which arises from permitting them to issue their paper as a circulating medium. The National bank note, being redeemable in lawful money, has never been better than the United States note which stands behind it, and yet the banks persistently demand that these United States notes which draw no interest shall give place to interest bearing bonds in order that the banks may collect the interest which the people now save. To empower National banks to issue circulating notes is to grant a valuable privilege to a favored class, surrender to private corporations the control over the volume of paper money, and build up a class which will claim a vested interest in the nation's financial policy. Our United States notes, commonly known as greenbacks, being redeemable in either gold or silver, at the option of the government, and not at the option of the holder, are safer and cheaper for the people than National bank notes based upon interest-bearing bonds.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

A dignified but firm maintenance of the foreign policy first set forth by President Monroe and reiterated by the Presidents who have succeeded him instead of arousing hostility abroad, is the best guarantee of amicable relations with other nations.

It is better for all concerned that the United States should resist any extension of European authority in the Western Hemisphere rather than invite the continual irritation which would necessarily result from any attempt to increase the influence of the Americas which have been dedicated to Republican government.

LIBERAL PENSIONS.

No nation can afford to be unjust to its defenders. The care of those who have suffered injury in the military and naval service of the country, is a sacred duty. A nation which, like the United States, relies upon voluntary service, rather than upon a large standing army, adds to its own security when it makes generous provision for those who have risked their lives in its defense, and for those who are dependent upon them.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

Labor creates capital. Until wealth is produced by the application of brain and muscle to the resources of this country, there is nothing to divide among the non-producing classes of society. Since the producers of wealth create the nation's prosperity in peace, and defend the nation's flag in time of peril, their interest ought at all times to be considered by those who stand in official positions. The Democratic party has ever found its voting strength among those who are proud to be known as the common people, and it pledges itself to propose and enact such legislation as is necessary to protect the masses in the free exercise of every political right and the enjoyment of their just share of the rewards of their labor.

ARBITRATION OF DISPUTES.

I desire to give special emphasis to the plank which recommends such legislation as is necessary to secure the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Arbitration is not a new idea—it is simply the extension of the court of justice. The laboring men of the country have expressed a desire for arbitration, and the railroads cannot reasonably object to the decisions rendered by an impartial tribunal. Society has an interest even greater than employer and employe, and has a right to protect itself by courts of arbitration against the growing inconvenience and embarrassment occasioned by disputes between those who own the great arteries of commerce on the one hand, and the laborers who operate them, on the other hand.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

While the Democratic party welcomes to the country those who come with love for our institutions and with the determination and ability to contribute to the strength and greatness of our nation, it is opposed to dumping out criminal classes upon our shores and to the importation of either pauper or contract labor to compete with American labor.

TRIAL BY INJUNCTION.

The recent abuses which have grown out of injunction proceedings have been so condemned by public opinion that the Senate bill providing for trial by jury in certain contest cases will meet with general approval.

OPPOSITION TO TRUSTS.

The Democratic party is opposed to trusts. It would be recreant to its duty to the people if it recognized either the moral or the legal right of these great aggregations of wealth to stifle competition, bankrupt rivals and then prey upon society. Corporations are the creatures of law and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created; they are permitted to exist on the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The right of the United States government to regulate interstate commerce cannot be questioned and the necessity for the vigorous exercise of that right is becoming more and more imperative. The interests of the whole people require such an enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission as will enable it to prevent discrimination between persons and places and protect patrons from unreasonable charges,

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The government cannot afford to discriminate between its debtors and must therefore prosecute its legal claims against the Pacific railroads. Such a policy is necessary for the protection of the rights of patrons, as well as for the interests of the government.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

The people of the United States, happy in the enjoyment of the blessings of free government feel a generous sympathy toward all who are endeavoring to secure like blessings for themselves. This sympathy, while respecting all treaty obligations, is especially active and earnest when excited by the struggles of neighboring peoples, who, like the Cubans, are near enough to observe the workings of a government which derives all its authority from the consent of the governed.

LIFE TENURE OF OFFICE.

That the American people are not in favor of life tenure in the government service is evident from the fact that they, as a rule, make frequent changes in their official representatives, when those representatives are chosen by ballot. A permanent office holding class is not in harmony with our institutions. A fixed term in appointive offices, except where the Federal Constitution now provides otherwise, would open the public service to a larger number of citizens without impairing its efficiency.

ADMISSION OF NEW STATES.

The territorial form of government is temporary in its nature, and should give way as soon as the Territory is sufficiently advanced to take its place among the States. New Mexico Oklahoma and Arizona are entitled to Statehood, and their admission is demanded by their material and political interests. The demand of the platform that officials appointed to administer the government of the Territories, the District of Columbia and Alaska should be bona fide residents of the Territories or district, is entirely in keeping with the Democratic theory of home rule. I am also heartily in sympathy with the declaration that all public lands should be reserved for the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The policy of improving the great water-ways of the country is justified by the national character of those water ways and the enormous tonnage borne upon them. Experience has demonstrated that continuing appropriations are, in the end, more economical than single appropriations separated by long intervals.

TARIFF AND MONEY QUESTIONS.

It is not necessary to discuss the tariff question at this time. Whatever may be the individual view of citizens as to the relative merits of protection and tariff reform, all must recognize that until the money question is fully and finally settled the American people will not consent to the consideration of any other important question. Taxation presents a problem, which, in some form, is continually present and a postponement of definite action upon it involves no sacrifice of personal opinion or political principles, but the crisis presented by financial conditions cannot be postponed. Tremendous results will follow the action taken by the United States on the money question and delay is impossible. The people of this nation, sitting as a high court, must render judgment in the cause which greed is prosecuting against humanity. The decision will either give hope and inspiration to those who toil or "shut the doors of mercy on mankind." In the presence of this overshadowing issue differences upon minor questions must be laid aside in order that there may be united action among those who are determined that progress toward an universal gold standard shall be stayed and the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution be restored.

(Signed) WM. J. BRYAN.

Splendid Opening of the University.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Sep. 11, 1896.

The high water mark of attendance has been reached this week at the University. The first week closes with a total attendance of 504 in all departments. These are distributed af follows: Collegiate department 280, Law 45, Medicine 26. Summer School 153. This means, if the experience of the past is carried out, a total enrollment of 600. The freshman class numbers thus far one hundered men.

The week has been an interesting one at Chapel Hill. Dr. Alderman made his formal opening address to the students on Tuesday in the presence of a large gathering, outlining the policy of the University and his own policy to the young men. The speech was received with great enthusiasm by the young men and partly as a result of it all the old classes of the University have voluntarily adopted resolutions prohibiting hazing, thus co operating with the faculty in the first principles of self government. The new administration starts off with all the departments in thorough harmony. All the student organizations are forming and the great school is thoroughly started on its year's work. Commons Hall with arrangements for boarding one hundred or more opens with tea next next Monday night. It is one of the best equipped dining rooms in the State. Both this and the kitchen are due to the beneficence of Mrs. Frederick Baker, of New York. It is a great boon to all students. Five new men of talent in their departments have been added to the teaching force, an instructor each in Latin, Modern Languages, English, History and Scientific Physical Culture. While the last does not count on a course yet Mr. Meehling comes to the state thoroughly equipped to make intelligent physical culture practical, pleasant and profitable. The Young Men's Christian Association gives its annual reception to the new students with refreshments and short talks, music &c. Friday night in Commons Hall.

A Few Really Pertinent Questions.

New York Journal.

VICEROY LI HUNG CHANG TO VICEROY HANNA:

How rich are you?
Did you make any of your money reducing workingmen's wages?
If the free coinage of silver would, as you say, tend to reduce the wages of working men, why are YOU opposed to it?

* * *

Who gives you all the money you are spending now?
What do you promise in return for it?

* * *

How do you make Mr. McKinley do what you tell him?
Will he keep on doing it when he is President?
How did you get hold of him first?
Do you consider that those notes are a good investment?

He Was in Touch With the People.

Wilson Advance.

When the late lamented Senator Zebulon B. Vance stood up in the Senate three years ago to-day, and uttered these prophetic words, as written elsewhere in this paper, there were many who considered it the product of a doted mind; but how soon they came true. Senator Vance was always on the side of the people, and a majority followed his warnings. These last words of North Carolina's greatest son might well class him as phrophet, and had his life and strength been spared him till now, much more glory would have been added to his crown.

Reverence it for its Past.

Editor Daily Observer:

DEAR SIR:—The old hand engine, long used as the only fire protection in our town, *continues* to stand in the weather. Would it not be well to preserve it, at least under roof? The Fire Department on Green street probably could house it, if nothing more. Writer will subscribe one dollar to such change.

Respectfully,
T. M. HUNTER.

Sept. 7, 1896.

Bryan's Labor Speech.

We yield our space to-day to quotations from Mr. Bryan's speech at Chicago on Labor Day. It is filled with wise and temperate words, and is in part as follows:

* * "I might quote to you what Mr. Carlisle said of these people in 1878. He described them as the struggling masses who produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country. He did not praise them too highly. The struggling masses not only produce the wealth and pay the taxes of the country in time of peace, but the struggling masses have ever been and must ever be the nation's surest protection in time of peril. (Applause, and a voice: "Good boy, Willie.")

LINCOLN ON PLUTOCRACY.

"Let me quote you what another American has said. In speaking of capital and labor, Abraham Lincoln in a message to Congress used these words: 'Monarchy itself is sometimes hinted at as a possible refuge from the power of the people. In my present position I could scarcely be justified were I to omit to raise a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism. It is not needed nor fitting here that a general argument should be made in favor of public institutions; but there is one point with its connection not so hackneyed as most others to which I ask brief attention. It is not the effort to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, in the structure of government. It is assumed that labor is available only in connection with capital, so that nobody labors unless somebody else commanding capital somehow by the use of it induces him to labor.'

"And then he adds: 'Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could never have existed if labor had not first existed. (Applause.) Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much higher consideration.'

"Then he adds: 'No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or to touch aught which they have not honestly earned. Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the door of advancement against such as they and to fix new tasks and burdens upon them till all of their liberty shall be lost.' (Applause.)

CAPITAL IS LABOR'S FRUIT.

"These are the words of Abraham Lincoln. They are not intended to arouse animosity against capital, but they state a great truth, always to be remembered, that capital is but the fruit of labor, and you cannot destroy labor without destroying the possibility of future capital. (Applause.)

"I have quoted from two American authorities. I want, in an ascending scale, to reach a higher authority still. Let me quote to you what that man whose words have entitled him to be called the wisest of men, Solomon, said on this subject: 'Give me neither poverty nor riches; feed me with food convenient for me, lest I be evil and deny thee, and say, who is the Lord, or lest I be poor and steal, and take the name of my God in vain.'

"I want you to remember that Solomon regards not the extreme, but—I was about to say the golden mean—I will say the golden and silver mean rather. (Laughter and applause.) He regards that condition best which is not at either extreme, but lies between the extreme. Neither great riches nor abject poverty furnishes the soil in which grows the best civilization. Those who are oppressed by poverty lose the ambition, the aspiration, the lofty purpose that is necessary to lead one on to the greatest achievements, and those who possess too great wealth lose the necessity for labor which is absolutely essential to the developing of that which is best in human nature, Solomon was right, therefore, when he prays this intermediate condition. The great middle classes are the bulwark of society, and from the middle classes has come almost all of the good that has come to bless the human race. (Applause.)

THE "COMMON PEOPLE."

"Let me recall another compliment paid to the common people. You know when we use that term there are some who say that we are appealing to the passions of the masses; there are some who apply the name demagogue to anybody who speaks of the common people. My friends, let me call your attention to the fact that when the meek and lowly Nazarene came along preaching peace on earth, good will towards men, he was not welcomed by those who were described as people who devoured widows' houses, and for a pretense made long prayers. (Applause.)

"But when he gave that great commandment that 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,' who listened to him? The Scripture tells us, and in so doing pays the highest compliment ever paid to the masses. The Scripture tells us that the common people heard him gladly. (Applause.)

"There are two things to be considered in government. The first is that in the enactment of legislation you shall be careful to give no advantage of one person over another. In other words it is the duty of the government to avoid acts of affirmative injustice, but that is only part of the business of government.

THE CHIEF END OF GOVERNMENT.

"Jefferson has stated the other half of it. He says that the government must restrain men from injuring one another, and the government that fails to restrain the strongest arm that can be lifted from injuring the weakest citizen in all the land is the government which fails to do its whole duty. (Applause.)

"I was passing through Iowa some months ago, and I got an idea from some hogs. (Laughter.) An idea is the most important thing that a person can get into his head, and we get our ideas from every source. As I was riding along I noticed those hogs rooting in a field and they were turning up the ground and the first thought that came to me was that they were destroying a good deal of property, and that then carried me back to the time when I was a boy and I remembered that we had hogs.

"We used to put rings in the noses of the hogs, and then the thought came to me, 'Why did we have to do it?' Not to keep the hogs from getting fat. We were more interested in their getting fat than they were. The longer they were in getting fat the longer they lived. But why were the rings put in the noses of these hogs? So that they would not destroy more property than they were worth, and as I thought of that this thought came to me, that one of the duties of government, one of the important duties of government, is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs. (Applause.)

"Now, my friends, do not consider this a reflection upon your neighbor. We are all hoggish. We are all selfish, my friends, and we must not apply this lesson simply to somebody else. If you tell me that you are not selfish I can prove by your neighbor that you are. (Applause.) And if your neighbor denies that he is selfish, I can prove by you that he is. (Applause.) We are all selfish.

"The Creator did not make any class of people who were entirely unselfish, but I have faith in our form of government, because I believe that the people in their better moments will adopt laws which restrain themselves in hours of temptation, in order that their neighbors may also be restrained in hours of temptation. (Applause.)

THRIFT NOT DISCOURAGED.

"And when I say that one of the duties of government is to put rings in the noses of hogs, I simply mean this, that while society is interested in having every citizen become more independent, become self-supporting, society is interested in having every citizen secure enough of this world's goods, not only to supply his own wants, but to educate his children and leave him something for the declining days.

"But while society is interested in this, society is also interesting in having laws that will prevent him from destroying more than he is worth, while he is securing his own independence. (Applause.) Our Government is the best form of government known among men, not because every law is good, not because we have upon the statute books every law needed to protect each citizen in the enjoyment of his rights. Our Government is the best form of government known among men because it is possible under our form of government to have just as good a government as the people deserve. Ours is the best form of government because it is possible for the people to make it reflect the best intelligence, the highest virtue and the broadest patriotism of all the people.

"Now, my friends, some have criticised labor organizations. (A voice, 'Hanna.' Applause.) There are some who have believed that banking organizations are joint associations, that managers of railroads should join associations; that everybody was entitled to join an association except the laboring man. (Applause.)

"The laboring man's association has been the means by which he has protected himself in this warfare against other organizations, among other people. Now, my friends, the labor organizations have done much good, and yet there is a good that society can do that will add to and supplement the work of the laboring men themselves.

BRYAN ADVOCATES ARBITRATION.

"I want to speak of it here—the principle of arbitration of differences between corporate employers and their employees. That principle has been forced upon the attention of the American people. I believe in arbitration. (Applause.) Arbitration is simply the extension of the idea of the court of justice. (Applause.) It is merely instituting a tribunal, an impartial tribunal, before which men may go and settle those differences instead of resorting to violence to settle those differences,

"You say the laboring men are interested in arbitration. Yes, they have so expressed themselves, but I want to say to you, my friends, that society has a higher interest even than the laboring man in the principle of arbitration. Society has a right to protect itself against these contests between labor and capital.

"Society has a right to say to both employer and employee, instead of asserting a right or a claim and defending it by force, 'You shall, in the interest of society, submit that to an impartial tribunal and let justice be done by those who can see both sides. (Applause.)

"My friends, new conditions make new laws necessary. In the olden times but one man employed a few laborers. There was a bond of sympathy between them. He knew the names of his employees. He came in contact with them and sympathy sprang from head to heart, and this sympathy was an influence that enabled them to agree upon amicable terms. But times have changed. Instead of an employer with a few employees we have a great corporation with its thousands or its tens of thousands of employees.

"It is impossible for the employer to know his men. It is impossible under those conditions that there should be that personal sympathy between them which controls their conduct towards each other. What must we do. There is but one thing that we can do. Where that personal acquaintance has disappeared and, therefore, injustice has crept in, society, with its paramount interest and overshadowing rights, can step in and by law supplement that condition, that relation, and substitute justice for force in the settlement of those difficulties. (Applause.)

"Now, I appeal to you to take the interest in government that you ought to take. I want you to take an interest in politics. I am not here to tell you what opinions you should hold. I am not here to suggest to you what measures would in my judgment bring relief, but I have a right as an American citizen speaking to other American citizens—I have a right, I say, to beg of you that you shall recognize the responsibilities which rest upon you as citizens and prepare yourselves for the intelligent discharge of every duty imposed upon you.

"Government was not instituted among men to confer special benefits to any. (A voice: "Good boy!") Government was instituted for the protection of all the citizens, in order that they might enjoy the fruits of their own toil and the results of their own exertions. (Applause.) And it is the duty of government to make the conditions surrounding the people as pleasant, as agreeable as possible, and you must have your opinion and by your votes must have your influence in determining what those conditions may be.

Maj. W. F. Campbell.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you allow me the privilege of encroaching upon the columns of your valuable paper for the purpose of calling attention to a gentleman for the Senate of North Carolina, whose name has no uncertain sound, and one whom Democrats, Populists and Republicans will support, feeling in doing so that they are supporting a personal friend.

Maj. W. F. Campbell, whom we have reference to, and whose name heads this article, we think could be induced to accept the nomination for the Senate, and we must say that when we can get such men as Mr. Campbell to make laws for us, we have taken a higher step in politics. He does not need any introduction to the people of old Cumberland, nor to North Carolina, for his name has become a household word.

We must enter this campaign to win; there is too much at stake to take any chances, and to do this we want to put our best men before the people for their suffrages. In this, and this alone, depends our success. The time has come when the people must be heard, and not a few hot head politicians, for "the voice of the people is the voice of God."

A VOTER.

It is announced that the Southern Railway officials will meet at Concord on the 29th instant, to consider the question of building a railroad from that point to Troy, connecting with the Aberdeen and West End Railroad.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MORE MUDDLE

The populist and republican executive committees met in Raleigh Thursday and agreed to fusion on the State ticket, excepting the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Auditor, on the county officers, the Legislature and nine Congressmen. The republican committee took Dockery down and put Chas. Reynolds in his place on the ticket with Russell. This extraordinary agreement which was arrived at after many hours of conference between the bosses of the two parties is as follows:

"First. To equitably co operate to secure the election of members of the legislature pledged to these reforms with co-operation on county officers.

"2. That the republicans concede the populist candidate for congress in the following districts: Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh and the populists reserve the right to name candidates in the Second, Fifth and Ninth, the First and Eighth districts having made satisfactory adjustment through their congressional committees.

"3. That the republicans support the nominees of the people's party for seeretary of state, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction and associate justice of the supreme court.

"4. That the populists support the nominees of the republican party for attorney general, associate justice and judge of the superior court in the Fifth district.

"5. The good offices of our respective committees are pledged to accomplish the results aimed at in this agreement."

What Guthrie Said.

During the joint discussion between Watson and Guthrie at Rutherfordton, September 4th, Guthrie said this:

"I want to warn my Populist friends against voting for goldbugs for Congress or for a man for the Legislature who will vote for a gold bug for United States Senator. I want to tell my Populist friends in Rutherford county and in the Ninth district that they hold the balance of power and it is their duty as true silver men to vote for honest Joe Adams, of Buncombe county, against that gold bug candidate, Richmond Pearson, who is to day going all over North Carolina trying to foment strife in the ranks of the Populist party. He is is not the true friend of you People's party men and you should not give him a a People's vote in this district.

This creatated a genuine sensation and the utterances of the speaker were cheered again and again.

'I warn you again," said the Major, "to be careful who you vote for to go to the Legislature. Vote for no man until he pledges you that he will not vote for Jeter Pritchard, or any other gold bug for the United States Senate."

This created another sensation and the cheering was long and loud.

Political.

The Republican State Convention of Colorado, have put out a full set of Bryan and Sewall electors. McKinley will not get a vote in that State.

Cleveland's slave and mouthpiece, Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont, has declared himself for Palmer and Buckner. Good!

Gen. Jno. C. Black has declined the nomination of the "yellow bellies" for Governor of Illinois.

The Democratic State Convention of New Jersey met Wednesday. Chairman Culler declared that the time which Lincoln had feared was upon us. He then delivered a free silver speech and eulogized Bryan. At the mention of Bryan's name the convention went wild with enthusiasm. This it should be borne in mind was in New Jersey.

The Muddle Ticket for Congress.

Under the plan of confusion agreed on by the Reps. and Pops. the ticket for Congressmen will be as follows:

First District, Harry Skinner, (Pop.)
Second District, Geo. H. White, (negro Republican, Gold Bug.)
Third District, John E. Fowler, (Pop.)
Fourth District, W. F. Stroud, (Pop.)
Fifth District, Thomas Settle, (Republican Gold Bug.)
Sixth District, Rev. C. L. Martin, (Pop.)
Seventh District, A. C. Shuford, (Pop.)
Eighth District, R. Z. Linney, (Republican, Gold Bug.)
Ninth District, Richmond Pearson, (Republican, Gold Bug.)

The Government Cotton Report.

The cotton report of the department of of agriculture for September shows a decline from the August condition of the crop which was 80.1 to 64.5 per cent., a decline of 15.9 points. This is the lowest September condition reported in the last twenty-seven years. The State averages are as follows: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 70; South Carolina, 70; Georgia, 71; Florida, 72; Alabama, 66; Mississippi, 61; Louisiana, 50, Texas, 62, Arkansas, 60; Tennessee, 61; Missouri, 81; Indian Territory, 60; Oklahoma, 65.

Fire at Red Springs.

Thursday evening a fire broke out in the lumber yard of the Red Springs Lumber Company and before it was extinguished the greater part of the lumber was destroyed. It was only through the hard work of a great crowd that gathered that the mills were saved. Over 200 feet of railroad track was destroyed as was also the commissary and office building. The loss is estimated at $2,000.

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

June 4, 1896—tf

The Registrars of Election.

The following is a list of the Registrars appointed by the Clerk of the Court for the different Townships in the county:

Jas. Waddell, Chas. H. Smith, J. B. Underwood, Jr., Joseph Holden, G. H. Evans, C. H. McLauchlin, H. M. Pate, W. H. Mitchell, E. E. Gorham, B. R. Humphrey, W. C. Waddill, D. N. McLean, J. I. Hawley, Jas. L. Smith, Isaac Strickland, Chas. Thrower, Thos. J. A. McLean, W. H. H. Wade, E. C. Harrison, J. W. Hinnant, D. J. Breece, J. McP. Geddie, Geo. West, G. H. Clark, L. M. Averitt, Furman Jackson, W. C. Fields, M. H. Bullard, A. D. Brewington, Simon Smith, J. W. Cogdell, E. P. Jessup, Jno. P. Williams, W. H. Willoughby, A. D. Johnson, D. J. Cashwell, Wesly Musslewhite, A. A. Harrington, M. L. Patterson, R. A. Braxton, Jno. Roslin Smith, Thos. J. Strickland, Jno. D. Carver, W. J. Ayer, W. S. Townsend, A. E. Gilchrist, D. E. Gillis, J. W. H. Smith, Robt. Jenkinson, N. D. M. Clark, J. D. McLeod, Archie A. McIntyre, Jno. T. Sinclair, L. C. Johnson, L. H. Goins, J. H. Smith, J. T. McCorquodale, Jno. McNeill, H. J. McBuie, J. F. Collier, William Elliott, W. B. Ray, R. D. Collier, Sam Smith, Jno. C. Adams.

The Republican County Convention.

For the Lower House—T. H. Sutton, W. P. Wemyss.

For Register of Deeds—A. L. McCaskill.

For County Commissioner—S. H. Cotton.

The above are the men nominated by Neill Waddell in the county convention Saturday. Neill was absolute dictator, and everything turned out according to the programme. The rest of the county offices are left vacant to be named by the Populists, to-wit: State Senator, Treasurer, two County Commissioners, Coroner, etc.

The nominations were made by a committee of one from each township. Judge Buxton was made chairman of the committee and in making the report he eulogized the nominees in very high terms. The report was unanimously adopted and their selections were declared the nominees.

It is a nice dish the Republicans have set before the Populists to swallow. All the nominees are rank goldbugs. Will the Populists accept this fusion? We think not. Several prominent Populists say that they will have nothing to do with the proposed unholy alliance.

A Hog Case.

Thursday morning quite a large crowd of the good citizens of Gray's Creek and Cedar Creek townships, were in attendance on Squire Overby's court. A case entitled J. E. Hair vs. F. C. Emerson, was the attraction. The case involved a hog valued at $3.50. Perhaps 20 witnesses were subpœnaed, and as many more people were present. Mr. Hair's hog got into the "no fence district" of Gray's Creek township, and it was taken up and impounded by Emerson. Mr. Hair took out claim and delivery papers before Squire C. A. Cogdell, of Beaver Dam, and upon affidavit of defendant, the case was removed to Squire Overby. Mr. Hair contends that the "fence law" is inoperative, as the statute has not been complied with and the fence not kept up as required. The case was non-suited as it appeared that a copy of the bond had not been served. This was done upon plaintiff's motion.

If fusion takes place to Democracy's injury, those Democratic(?) influences which, by jeers, ridicule and threats, bulldozed the party out of the proposition to call a convention to settle the matter of Democratic and Populist fusion, will now be able to congratulate themselves on their excellent work.

Tam O'Shanter's ride through the midnight wind with the horrible hobgoblins pursuing him was only a bad dream, or nightmare, which anybody is liable to experience as the result of overeating or an attack of biliousness or indigestion. To avoid such disagreeable experiences one or two of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken after a too hearty meal and the action of the stomach will thereby be quickened and the meal promptly digested.

Then too if Nature be assisted a little now and then in removing offending matter from the stomach and bowels you will thereby avoid a multitude of distressing derangements and diseases, and will have less frequent need for your doctors' services.

Of all known agents for this purpose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Their secondary effect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to further constipate, as is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn," pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildly cathartic.

Miscellaneous.

Squire D. N. McLean was badly bitten on the hand Thursday by a dog belonging to Miss Sallie Raiford. He had the wound immediately cauterized, and has since felt no bad effects.

Geo. Revels, the colored man who failed to appear before the Mayor Monday after having been summoned, has at last turned up and was fined $4 cost for his disorderly conduct on grave yard street.

The slander suit in colored "high life" which has caused so much talk, has been amicably settled.

Superintendent of construction T. A Cobb, of the postal telegraph company, passed through this city Friday with copper wire, weighing 300 pounds to the mile, for the line from Washington to New Orleans.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh is adding another building to his already attractive row of offices on Donaldson street. This makes the fourth.

Mrs. Small's residence on Bradford Avenue, Haymount, has been greatly improved by a handsome new piazza and other additions.

Hope Mills Enthusiastic.

Hope Mills was ablaze with enthusiasm Friday night. Bands played, rosin barrels were fired, a big torch-light procession marched through the streets and other demonstrations of joy took place. The occasion was a speech by Elector-at-Large W. C. Douglas. The crowd that listened to Mr. Douglas is estimated at 600, many of them having travelled miles to hear Democracy's eloquent champion.

We are informed that earnest attention was given to Mr. Douglas, and it is believed that much good was done by his speech to the cause of Bryan and free silver.

YOUNG WIVES

We Offer You a Remedy Which Insures SAFETY to LIFE of Both Mother and Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

ROBS CONFINEMENT OF ITS PAIN, HORROR AND DANGER,

Makes CHILD-BIRTH Easy.

Endorsed and recommended by physicians, midwives and those who have used it. Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c., at Druggists.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have indigestion, biliousness, or any of the ills PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will cure. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

stops Lung Troubles, Debility, distressing stomach and female ills, and is noted for making "run down" debilitated feeble women strong and healthy. Every mother and invalid should have it. Trial bottle free. Regular size 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM

Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

HINDERCORNS The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c., at Druggists.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Sold by all Local Druggists. Phila., Pa.

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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke.
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

WHERE DEMOCRATIC DISHONESTY BEGAN.

The discussion of the money question has been acrimonious. At first the acrimony was all on one side, the advocates of the single gold standard arrogating to themselves the exclusive possession of honesty. Theirs was the only "sound" money, theirs the only "honest" money. Those who differed with them were seeking to defraud their creditors with a fifty cent dollar, and so on.

We warned these extra righteous people when they began their crusade of epithets, two or three years ago, that their course would provoke retorts, and that when the battle began they would perceive that they had only supplied their opponents with an opportunity to prove against themselves the dishonest purpose they were charging others with entertaining.

Will any one conversant with the history of this struggle deny that the first blow was struck by the gold men? We think not. Indeed, it was for a long time held to be treason to Mr. Cleveland, the titular head of the Democratic party, for any silver advocate to suggest that he was not himself a dishonest man. Is not that so?

But as Vance said in his memorable speech, "the people were stirred as never before since the civil war," and gradually they found voice through the politicians—until the battle of epithets is on, sure enough.

In order to justify themselves, when they lacked other argument, the gold faction of the Democracy undertook to prove that John Sherman, the arch Republican, was the head of the silver movement; that free coinage of silver and gold was not Democratic doctrine; that silver and gold were not the "money of the Constitution"; and that no national convention had ever declared for silver and gold as such money.

But it was proved that the national platform adopted at Cincinnati in 1880, and the one adopted at Chicago in 1884, did so declare in express terms, as any one may see for himself who will take the trouble to look up a copy of those documents; and we all know that the national platform of 1892 declared its adherence to the double standard.

It has, therefore, been often a question with those curious in such matters where and when the Democratic heresy on this money question began. The New York World, a goldbug paper, unwittingly supplies an answer in its Thursday's issue. It sought to lay before the delegates to the Democratic convention of New York about to assemble a history of the official utterances of the Democracy of that State, and so collated the money planks of the State platforms back to 1876 in the article which we reproduce elsewhere under the head "What New York Democracy Stands For."

Let the reader attentively review the World's article, and he will be able to put his finger on the very date when the infamous suggestion that the gold standard was Democratic doctrine was first promulgated, and almost upon the very man whose treachery to the Democracy, then unsuspected by the party at large, was at the back of it all.

As quoted in our North Carolina State platform, adopted on the 25th of June last, the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1884 made this declaration, viz: "We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss." It was upon this platform that Mr. Cleveland was elected the first time. Now turn to the World's article, and you will perceive that, in every convention of the New York Democracy from Tilden's time in 1876 until Cleveland got possession of the party in that State as a consequence of his election to the Presidency in 1884 and his control thereafter of the Federal patronage there, the money plank of that State's platform declared for "gold and silver, the only legal tender"; or "gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder, the only currency of the country"; or "gold and silver" the "constitutional money of the country"; and so on, until we come to the fateful date of September 24, 1885, just six months after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration as President.

THEN, FOR THE FIRST TIME, the Democracy of Tilden's State, seeing a new and false light, began its departure from the honest doctrine it had uniformly upheld until Mr. Cleveland got possession of its party machinery, and promulgated the dishonest doctrine of a single standard—a doctrine calculated to cheat every tax payer in the land.

Finally, it may be observed that it was under Mr. Cleveland's leadership that we see for the first time a suggestion of that *ignis fatuus*, "international agreement." At that time (1885), so slight was the decline of silver that all that was needed in place of the Republican doctrine of "*compulsory* coinage of silver dollars," was the passage of a simple bill restoring their *free* coinage.

Though it sought to promote a bad cause, the World has supplied the real friends of honest money with a record of inestimable value.

WHERE THE HITCH IS.

A correspondent of the New York World writes that paper as follows:

Does the law authorizing the Government to sell its bonds for the purpose of maintaining specie payments limit the amount of bonds that may be issued for that purpose, or is it limitless? I mean the law under which the $262,000,000 of 4 and 5 per cent. bonds were negotiated by the present Administration. This is important in case Mr. McKinley is elected and the Senate remains adverse to his policy.

To which the World makes this reply:

The Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875 authorizes the Secretary to sell bonds to obtain coin for the redemption of Treasury notes, and puts no limit on the amount. The act of May 31, 1878, directed that as fast as exchanged for gold the notes should be reissued.

Now, is it not past comprehension how a newspaper of the World's standing could be guilty of such a misleading trick as to change the word "coin," as properly quoted in the first part of its reply, into "gold" before it gets through? The act of May 31, 1878, does not use the word "gold," but "coin." It is, however, just at this point that our goldbug friends come to their stumbling block, and they get over it by a method that cannot be politely described.

It will be recalled that Mr. Cleveland resorted to the same trick—we regret to say that no other word describes his act—when, in his seigniorage veto message, he changed the word "metals," as correctly quoted by him from the parity clause of the Sherman law in the beginning of his message, into "coins." If the law had said "coins," his course in following the Republican precedent of transferring the option of the coin of redemption to the note holder, would have had some suggestion of reason in it. But the law said expressly that it was the policy of the United States to maintain the two "metals" at a parity.

These goldbugs seem, in so many cases, to be tarred with the same stick.

GOOD FAITH BY ELECTORS.

One of our contemporaries asks if the assertion is true that no Presidential Elector has ever, in our history, been guilty of betraying his trust. That is to say, since electors have ceased to play the independent role intended by the Constitution and have become mere registers of the will of national parties which select in advance their candidates for President.

If our recollection serves us, the election of Mr. Tilden in 1876 turned, in the final count, upon the vote of one Cronin, an Elector in Oregon. But we cannot now recall the particulars, though this writer discussed the matter at length in a series of articles contributed to the Raleigh Observer from his (then) home at Hickory. If any one has a file of the Raleigh Observer for, say, December, 1876, and January, 1877, he will find the whole subject elaborately gone into there. Cronin's relation to the great controversy was, of course, a matter of current comment in all the papers; but the ethics of his position under the Constitution, as perverted by party practice, was nowhere else than in the correspondence alluded to made the subject of special discussion.

MR. BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

We give elsewhere Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance. This compendious document discusses those parts of the Democratic platform which were omitted in his other two formal deliverances, viz: the speech at the Chicago convention and the Madison Square Garden speech. The present one is the complement of the others, the three containing in general terms all that any Democrat needs to know of the issues for which the party stands in this contest. Judged by them alone, the Democratic candidate appears, it seems to us, head and shoulders above all the men of his time.

Indeed, if we consider, in connection with these formal outgivings, his readiness and versatility as an orator as displayed in his recent tour, his telling gift of antithetical phrasing in both speech and writing, the richness of his store of learning, the aptness of his illustrations, and his absolutely phenomenal powers of physical endurance, we must account him the most remarkable American since Jefferson.

"HONEST CHINESE SILVER."

Under the above caption, the New York World contains the following:

In answer to the World's queries Li Hung Chang has corrected an error of importance. Even China, according to Earl Li, is not on what we mean here by a silver basis. Even that country makes no effort to give fiat value to any coin. China uses silver only, except as to minor token coinage. But China does not compel or ask or expect anybody to accept 53 cents' worth of silver as a dollar. Trade there is carried on in Mexican dollars, in Chinese dollars of exactly the same weight and fineness, and in uncoined bits of silver. But all of these are passed by actual weight. Each buys only and exactly its equivalent. Each passes at its bullion value—no more, no less. China may be backward and even barbarous in some things, but at least that country has never compelled anybody to accept as a dollar a piece of coined or uncoined silver worth less than a dollar. The Chinese Government certifies the weight and fineness of its silver coins. It makes no effort to give them additional value by fiat of law. That country has never yet authorized any debtor to cheat his creditor out of a part of his dues.

To which the OBSERVER has to ask, by way of reply: Why, then, does Mr. Cleveland's administration continue to pay out the present 53 cent dollars to the public creditor?

Two Views on Fusion.

Raleigh News and Observer.]

"IS SILVER NOW A TEST?"

"I wonder if silver is the test now."

That's what Chairman Holton, of the Republican State Committee, said with a sly smile after the fusion had been patched up.

Since the "Silver Convention" held in this city, September 25th, 1895, the Populists have made silver the supreme test of patriotism, and have proclaimed that they would under no circumstances vote for any man for any office whatever who did not favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

According to the written contract with the Republicans the Populist committee has solemnly agreed over their own signatures to deliver the Populist vote to Gold Bug Walser, Gold Bug Douglass, Gold Bug Linney and Gold Bug Spencer Adams. They have also agreed either to deliver the Populist vote to Gold Bug Tom Settle, Gold Bug Richmond Pearson and Negro Gold Bug George H. White, or, if it is found necessary to put out a Populist dummy candidate in the Second, Fifth and Ninth Districts and so divide the silver vote that the Gold Bugs will be elected by a plurality.

Is silver the test now with Populists?

Who has deserted silver?

They claim to have ever held the financial issue the one paramount issue in this country. Now read the preamble in which the excuse for fusion is given:

"The People's party State Executive committee and the Republican State Executive committee, in behalf of their respective parties, affirm our devotion and fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina and pledge ourselves to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections aimed at and provided for in the election laws enacted by the Legislature of 1895, and for the purpose of maintaining the act of the last Legislature restoring to the people the right of local self-government, enter into the following terms of co-operation."

Does it mention silver?

The Republicans on whom the gilding of Hanna is hardly yet dry, are laughing at the ease with which they made the bargain by which the Populists vote is to be delivered to Hanna's Gold-Bugs.

Chairman Holton says the Populists and Democrats will not get together on electors, and says that McKinley and gold will carry the State by a plurality of 30,000.

The Republicans are all laughing at the way they have slugged silver and say the white metal has been given a black eye.

"What does the agreement mean?" I asked a prominent Republican yesterday.

"It means McKinley will carry the State," he replied; "the Populists will not fight us. They have agreed to fight Democrats wherever they find them, and Bryan is the Democratic nominee."

FUSION IN TEXAS BLOCKED BY BUTLER.

A telegram of the 11th from Dallas, Texas, to the New York Journal says:

The proposed fusion between Republicans and Populists has been blocked by Chairman Marion Butler, of the Populist National Committee.

The Texas Populist Executive Committee was again in executive session to day. The committee canvassed the fusion scheme with Republicans as agreed upon two weeks ago in Dallas. The agreement was for the Republican Convention at Fort Worth not to nominate a State ticket, but to support the Populist State ticket. The Populists agreed to withdraw their fifteen Bryan and Watson electors and support Republican electors, provided the members of the Republican Executive Committee would pledge themselves in writing that, in the event of the success of the McKinley electors, the fifteen votes of Texas should be cast next February in the electoral college for McKinley and Watson, ignoring Hobart altogether. This deal was as good as ratified yesterday, when the Republican State Convention appointed E. H. R. Green, son of Hetty Green; John Grant and Judge Ogden a Campaign Committee, "with plenary powers to arrange a fusion;" the Populists such a committee, "with plenary powers to arrange a fusion."

PREVENTED BY BUTLER.

They were all to meet at Fort Worth and complete the deal. All this was discussed by the Populist committee this morning. While the committee was in session a long telegram was received from Chairman Butler, at Washington. Chairman Bradley would not tell the contents, but he said: "The State Comittee can do nothing more about fusion until we hear further from National Chairman Butler. I cannot give the press his telegram just received; neither can I give out the resolutions adopted this morning. We will probably issue an address to the people of the State next week. Our full electoral ticket of fifteen members will remain in the field. I know nothing of fusion."

It looks as if Butler has blocked fusion; but if the Republican deal in Texas can be carried out later in the campaign, it will be done. The leaders of both parties wish it.

CHAIRMAN BUTLER ON THE NORTH CAROLINA SITUATION.

Populist Chairman Butler, who is one of Democratic Chairman Jones's advisory committee, is thus reported in the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal:

Chairman Butler has put his foot down emphatically against any electoral fusion between Populists and Republicans. In North Carolina he has compelled the Republicans to indorse Populist Congressmen in four districts, and at the same time reserved the right to run Populists for Congress in other districts.

There will be Republican-Populist fusion on legislative tickets of such nature that the Populists will hold the balance of power in the next Legislature without being pledged to support a Republican for the United States Senate. Yet there are three tickets for Governor in the field, and unless a fusion be arranged between the Democrats and Populists, as advised by the national leaders, there will be three electoral tickets.

This is the programme which Senator Butler has advised the Texas Populists to follow. In the black walnut file case of his office are confidential letters from every State in the Union advising him of the situation. He knows better than any Populist in Texas what is going on there, and when the situation became serious he sent a telegram which struck consternation into the ranks of those who thought they were to be allowed to fuse with whom they pleased.

CANNOT VOTE FOR MCKINLEY.

"We are opposed to the gold standard," said Senator Butler this evening, "therefore no Populist can consistently vote for McKinley electors in any State in the Union, nor will any fusion on such lines be approved whether in North Carolina or Texas. As to the general situation it is improving steadily and satisfactorily. We have no fear of the effect of the Indianapolis Convention. It was a snap convention, and I do not believe a majority of the Indianapolis Convention will vote for their own ticket; they are going to vote for McKinley."

NO CONGRESSIONAL FUSION.

Says the Washington correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger of yesterday:

In an interview this afternoon Senator Butler denied that there had been any fusion in his state between the populists and republicans for congressmen and said there would be a populist candidate in every district in the state.

Bryan, Cavalier and Puritan

Correspondence of the Atlanta Constitution.

Just why there should be so many conflicting statements as to the pedigree of William Jennings Bryan, I am at a loss to imagine. It is as clear as the noonday sun and duly authenticated by carefully preserved family records.

The name William is a favorite one in the family and has been handed down from father to son until it is synonymous with courage to do and to dare, that courage which comes from conviction and is based on the enternal principles of truth and justice.

The Bryans are of ancient lineage and belonged to the aristocracy of England, their court of arms being brought from France by William the Conqueror in his invasion of 1066, and it was for a long time the royal arms of England. It represented two leopards en passant. Richard Coeur de Lion afterwards, upon returning from Aquitaine, brought another leopard for the shield. These leopards were changed to lions and the coat of arms thereafter showed three lions. Above, a hand grasping a sword; below, on a scroll, are written these words: "Strength from above."

The father of the emigrant, from whom sprung our distinguished nominee, was born in England about 1600. He lived through those stirring scenes of royal oppression, heartily espousing the side of Cromwell, gladly lending his influence, property and intelligence to the cause of liberty of conscience and resistance of oppression. About the year 1645 a son, William Bryan, was born. England was in the throes of of the great civil war, and this child was reared in one of the greatest crises of history. As a boy he looked on the strife raging. He saw Cromwell take the helm of government, and in a large measure restore prosperity and happiness to a distressed people; as a young man, he witnessed the re-establishment of the monarchy, and the house of Stuart, in the person of Charles II, again at the head of the nation. Was it strange, raised in the hot-bed of puritanism, enjoying the wise rule of the protector, that he should look with feelings of strong repugnance upon the reign of the dissolute Charles?

William Bryan was tall, with great physical strength and intellect commensurate with his gigantic frame, of indomitable will, stern, strict, a Puritan among Puritans.

On the threshold of manhood "love touched the harp of life" and awakened in his heart an all consuming flame for the beautiful Lady Alice, daughter of Lord Needham, as ardent a cavalier as Bryan was a roundhead. His affection was returned and, it is needless to say, met with violent opposition from my lord. Though the latter recognized that young Bryan was his daughter's equal in point of birth and wealth, the Puritan principles were so obnoxious to him that he opposed the marriage with unrelenting bitterness.

Thwarted in love, living in a country whose principles of oppression were hateful to him, with that decision which was characteristic of his race, he took fate in his own hands. "Love laughs at locksmiths," and the young couple seeing they could not gain Lord Needham's consent to their union, were secretly married and fled to Virginia for fuller freedom of life and conscience.

The youthful pair brought with them a goodly share of wealth, which they invested in large tracts of land in Nansemond county, which lies on the border between Virginia and North Carolina. Here William Bryan lived the life of a Virginia country gentleman, fond of the chase and all outdoor sports. Still his careful and wise management drew from the fertile soil a handsome return, and as the children grew to maturity there was a goodly share for each with which to make the start in life.

Two of his sons, John and Needham, crossed into North Carolina and purchased large tracts of land in Bertie county in the year 1726. They married daughters of gentlemen of that county and settled there. From them have sprung a race of distinguished men. History is replete with the brave deeds of Colonel Needham Bryan and General William Bryan, who, with that love of liberty inbred, upheld the cause of the people against the English rule in the great American revolution.

William, the son of William the emigrant, remained in Nansemond county and took his place as head of the family when his father died. His son, William, in 1752, moved north to the county of Culpepper, Virginia, acquiring large tracts of land and becoming prominently identified with the county. An old colonel church, built entirely by his generosity, still stands upon the land once owned by him and is one of the interesting monuments of other days, in which the Virginia landseape is so rich and of which Virginians are so proud.

John Bryan, grandson of the above William, left his native state, and seeking his fortunes in the west, settled in Illinois about 1830. Silas Bryan, the candidate's father, was then about twelve years old.

This is a truly authenticated pedigree of the man who is to lead us on to victory.

Like his Puritan ancestor of old, he has the courage of his convictions. He believes silver will save the country. He has a boundless sympathy with the working class and by the mighty force of conviction will sweep all things before him next November, and place his country on the basis of prosperity which is justly hers.

Patriot, statesman, friend of the people, he comes like a meteor in our land, now distracted by the clamor of the gold-hungry wolves of Wall street, to show to us that this heavy cloud has a silver lining. He is no freak of fate, but the natural evolvement of a long line of brave men and true women.

The saying that "history repeats itself" is so trite that we sometimes lose the full force of the truth conveyed, but never was saying better exemplified than in this instance. Like the emigrant William, our William was born while our country was in the throes of civil strife. His lullabies were war songs, and his baby recollections were a nation's tears. When he arrived at manhood the great questions of a nation's health were, to him, of supreme importance. He believes in the people, and the voice of the people, and bravely makes known his own views.

Like his ancestor, with no thought of mercenary gain, he married for love, a woman gracious, kindly, sympathetic and intelligent; a companion in his joys and sorrows, the one woman in the world who appealed to his mind and heart, a fitting complement to his own great nature.

Through the veins of Abraham Lincoln flowed the blood of the Puritan and the cavalier. Lo! to us has come, in our time of sore need, a new Lincoln, with all the fire, determination and enthusiasm of the Puritan Bryan, supplemented by the grace, the charm of manner and the physical beauty of the house of Needham.

Strong in the strength which comes from a pure life, a mighty brain and a deep and all-abiding love of country, William Jennings Bryan is an American of Americans.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

What Has Caused This Change?

The people of America are standing with their mouths open and watching a spectacle the most wondrous. Men who have been the most pronounced silverites changing in the twinkling of an eye, great government officials, themselves reasonably strong free silver men elected by the Democratic party, renouncing that party, and now the President of this great Republic stultifying himself. Read:—

Cleveland in 1896.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Sept. 10.

Hon. W. D. Bynum, Indianapolis:

I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting on Saturday evening.

As a Democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant and mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true Democracy shall not be smothered and who insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft, as of old, in faithful hands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

Cleveland in 1892.

"Gray Gables, Buzzard Bay, Mass., July 16, 1892—Clark Howell, Esq.—My Dear Sir: The receipt of your recent letter has gratified me exceedingly. It has a tone of true Democracy about it, and is pervaded with the sort of Democratic frankness which is very pleasing.

"I think the underlying principles of party organization is what you so admirably express as an acceptance of the arbitrament of the National Convention. On the other hand, it is as fully the duty of one opposed to shut his mind and heart to any feeling of irritation or resentment that might be allowed to grow out of opposition based upon honest judgment and a conscientious desire for party success.

"I am not surprised, though I am gratified by the announcement that from this time to the close of the campaign your own service and the invaluable influence of the Constitution will be devoted to the fight for Democratic success. It honestly seems to me that Democrats who are not at this time loyal to the cause are recreant to their country.

"Personal advancement of man is nothing; the triumph of the principles we advocate is everything.

"Hoping that we may congratulate each other on a glorious result in November, I am, yours sincerely,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

A Card.

I notice the name of H. I. McDuffie, Esq., mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Register of Deeds. I rise to endorse the suggestion. If devotion to the true principles of Democracy, loyalty to friends and zeal for the interests of the people, count for anything then legions of friends should rise from every portion of our county determined to nominate him for that important position. It is probably the best paying office in the county, and I know of no one who deserves it more than Henry McDuffie, the genial warm-hearted friend, and good citizen. He is popular, capable, honest and worthy in every respect. Why not nominate him? No better nomination could be made nor honor more worthily bestowed.

DEMOCRAT.

Official Construction of the Registration Law.

State Chairmen Manly, Holton and Ayer agree to the following as the proper construction of the election law, and request members of the respective parties to follow it: That all persons are entitled to register September 26th, October 3rd, October 10th, October 17th, and those days only, between 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m., save in incorporated towns and cities. On October 24th no act shall be done regarding registration save the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. any elector whose name may appear on the books. On October 31st no act shall be done regarding registration save to hear and determine all challenges made October 24th. Hearing shall be had between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. in all precincts, save those in incorporated towns and cities, where the hearing shall be had until 9 o'clock p. m.; that any person who comes of age between October 17th and election day or who is entitled to register by reason of his residence, in State or county, being of sufficient time required by law, which time ripened after October 17th, shall be entitled to register on election day, and vote, and such persons who offer to register and vote on election day may be challenged, and said challenge, and said challenge heard on election day.

"The Demonetization of Cotton."

"An interesting campaign item," says the New York World under the above caption, "is furnished by the estimate of the Egyptian cotton crop of this year, which is placed at 6,000,000 cantars, or about 1,500,000 bales, the largest crop on record. This is an interesting campaign item, because it is quite possible that the competition of the Egyptian cotton crop with the crop of this country has done as much as "the crime of 1873" to bring about low prices, just as the competition of Argentina and Russia has brought about low prices for cereals. Other things besides silver have been demonetized since 1873. Cotton seems to be one of them, and with Egypt assisting in the overproduction of this commodity there is little room for hope that any act of Congress can remonetize it and make it pass current at its old-time value until population and demand rise to the level of supply."

What unmitigated "rot." Cotton is not a creature of the law like money. Money is a totally different thing from the metal of which it is coined.

SILVER SENTIMENT GAINING.

National Chairman Jones Says It Is True, Particularly in the South and West, and He Is Satisfied with the Situation.

New York Journal.

I am entirely satisfied with the situation. So far from there being any appearance of the silver sentiment dying out, as is frequently alleged in the Republican papers, it is absolutely clear in my judgment that it is gaining steadily.

I make this statement with especial regard to the South and far West and the great central States of the West.

JAMES K. JONES,
Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

President Cleveland's Approval of the Bolter's Convention and Ticket.

BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., September 10, 1896.

HON. W. D. BYNUM,
Indianapolis, Ind.:

I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification meeting at Louisville on Saturday evening. As a Democrat devoted to the principles and integrity of my party, I should be delighted to be present on an occasion so significant and to mingle with those who are determined that the voice of true Democracy shall not be smothered, and who insist that its glorious standard shall be borne aloft as of old in faithful hands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

MISS MCKINNON'S LETTER,

Which Contains a Deserved Compliment to Mrs W. A. Robeson, to Whom It Was Written.

21 STRUVE STRASSE,
DRESDEN, GERMANY,
August 27, 1896.

DEAR "MISS SALLIE:"—I wrote you a letter while I was in Scotland, and thought I would have written again before this, but since I have been in Dresden I have worked so hard that it is all I can do to get my home letters off; and you know unless they get to Red Springs regularly every week they are sure to think I am dead or something awful has happened.

I got here two week ago and was met at the station by Miss Straith, the lady who advised me to come here, and Fraulein Fricke, the lady I board with. Miss Straith is an English woman about fifty years old, has lived twenty years in Germany and ought to know the country and musical advantages of the different cities well. Dresden is noted for its art treasures, its exceptionally fine 'conservatorium' and grand opera. Opera is given here better than in any other city in Europe, because Wagner lived here a part of his life and wrote several of his opera here. It was in Dresden that his first opera was given with success, and the people simply worship him. Consequently the orchestra here is better trained, and the scenery and costumes much truer than anywhere else. Opera in Paris is much fancier than here, but not so true; and Miss Straith says the Berlin opera can't be mentioned in the same day with the one here. Then the opera house here is a model of beauty and exquisite architecture; it is an immense building—I never saw anything like it.

I got here Friday and Saturday night Miss Straith took me to see "Lohengrin." I have heard some good music in my life, but I never heard such as that. The next Thursday night I went to "Tannhauser" and the overture was the grandest thing I ever listened to. The voices here are wonderful. I never heard such volume. I am afraid if I take in an opera every week I will gradually get crazy. I wish you were here to enjoy it all with me. And then, it is so cheap. In New York I could never get a ticket for less than a dollar, and here I get a splendid seat for 25 cts. The Germans, in everything except music and the army, are about 100 years behind us busy Americans; the "Almighty Dollar," with them, seems to come second, and time is not money here—they take life easy.

I guess you are wanting to know what I am doing. I am boarding at a "Pension" kept by Fraulein Fricke and her sister Fraulein Clara who are awfully kind to me. There are three American families here, and a girl from Chicago studying music; so you see I feel quite at home. Monday after I got here I began studying German under Fraulein Clara. I will have to know German some before I can take up harmony, and my piano teacher can't speak English at all, hardly. The "Conservatorium" opened Monday, August 17, so Fraulein Clara took me to arrange my lessons. We were shown into a room of one of the masters and Fraulein Clara told him in German what I wanted. I played for him the first octave study and the first page of the Schubert Impromptu. He told Fraulein Clara I had talent but was out of practice. He put me in piano in the High School under the Director or head teacher, Schulz Benthen; and in singing, in the Middle School under Frau Braunroth. The tuition and fees are very small, comparatively speaking. In New York, you know, I paid three dollars per hour for my lessons and here it is not near so much and I like the method much better—because it is yours exactly. In New York they didn't pay any attention to the independent movement of the fingers, but all to the wrist. Tuesday morning I went for my first piano lesson. Schulz Benthen (pronounced Boyten) was giving a girl a lesson when I went in, so he motioned me to a chair and I sat down with my heart somewhere about my throat; it was the first time I had been scared. When he finished the lesson he looked up to me and said "Deutch?" which means "German." I shook my head and said "English." He laughed and said something to the girl in German so she stayed while I took my lesson and translated his German for me. He first asked me where I had studied, then what method. When I said "Plaidy," his face brightened, he grinned from ear to ear, and slapping himself on the leg, said "Gut!" which is German for "good." He said that Plaidy was his teacher and friend in Leipsic. I played some for him then and he said I had been well taught, but the third finger of my left hand was no good from want of practice. He put me in Krautz exercises for raising the fingers and gave me Nos. 1 and 3 of Schubert's Momens Musicals. I was surprised to get that, for I imagined I wouldn't get anything but exercises for a long time. He teaches exactly like you. He is an old man, with long hair reaching his shoulders. I like him very much. Frau Braunroth gave me the chest and breathing tones the first lesson. Her breathing method is from the abdomen. I have to stand at an open window and breathe and then practice tones with a paper knife in my mouth to keep my tongue down and a cork between my teeth to keep my mouth open. She doesn't allow me to practice over ten minutes at a time—ten minutes four times a day. My third lesson, she said, was perfectly satisfactory and that I was very diligent. I haven't taken up violin yet, as I have enough at present. They say at the Conservatorium that I will have a diploma in piano in two years. [The piano course requires four years. She enters half-advanced, having received instruction from Mrs. Robeson only.—Ed.] I want to stay the whole time if I can, though they expect me home next summer.

Dresden is a lovely place and I like my boarding place very much, the fare is perfectly splendid and I don't know whether it is that or my breathing that is making me so fat. Frau Braunroth has me to sleep at night with a cloth wet with cold water 'round my throat to strengthen the muscles. I am living in a perfect atmosphere of music and I never did enjoy my self so much. I have not yet decided on any certain number of hours a day to practice piano, for my German lessons have been taking up a good part of every day. After this I will only have a German lesson twice a week. I am not having any trouble at all with the language and haven't made but one big "break" yet, and that was the other night at dinner. I wanted potatoes and I asked the servant in German for "slippers" instead. The only thing bard about the language is keeping up with the genders; for instance, salt is neuter, pepper is masculine and soup is feminine. I am going to master it, though—enough to carry on an ordinary conversation. Miss Straith simply overflows with the "milk of human kindness." She takes me to operas, takes me sight seeing, and this afternoon I am going to her house to 5 o'clock tea to meet an English girl who is here studying. The Germans would as soon think of going without their dinner as that 5 o'clock tea. And there are more beer-gardens and in every garden a band stand than you could "shake a stick at." Last night I was showing my photographs and all here went wild over Iver's.

Fraulein Fricke said it would be perfectly lovely done on a piece of fine Dresden China, and I think I will have it done.

They write me from home how fearfully hot it is there. We have cool weather here but it has been raining nearly every day since I came. Have you begun work yet? Do write me and tell me all the news. Give my love to all your family and all your music scholars I know. Tell Mary Eliza I wish all the time she was here with me. I know you will be glad to know that I took such a high stand in the conservatorium. It is all due to you—not everybody can even pass the examinations.

Sincerely,
MARY MCKINNON.

Candidate for the Senate.

Correspondence of the Observer.

In conversation every day with people from all parts of the county in the last few days I learn that it is almost the unanimous desire of the people that H. L. Cook should allow his name to be used as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Senate. If he will do so I am satisfied that he would be nominated by acclamation. He is looked upon as the strongest man that can be named to head the ticket. Popular, able and honest, a fine campaigner, he is the ideal candidate for the Democracy. He will be able to meet all comers whom the enemy may send. His strong personal following among the Populists and Republicans, and his championship in the Legislature of 1893 of the workingmen, makes him the strongest man in Cumberland county to head the ticket. He must consent to accept the nomination for he must do his duty.

If Mr. Cook will not accept, then I suggest Mr. H. McD. Robinson as another man who would prove to be a strong untiring candidate. Clever, able and honest, he would be a source of pride to the democracy. Either of these young and aggressive men will do to head the ticket.

I write this Mr. Editor, as one of the humble democrats who desires of Principles and Party.

WORKINGMAN.

GOLD IS SENT.

Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi monthly dividends in gold. Over 200 per cent per annum made on investments by E. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 35 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada July 2-13t

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

Making Bibles On Sunday.

Atlanta Journal.]

One of the toughest stories that has come recently even from New York, was brought out in the investigation by the Brotherhood of Bookbinders of the strike of the employees of the International Bible company.

This company has a contract for 150,000 Bibles and in making them it has resorted to the meanest methods it could devise. Its work has been given to sweat shops where starvation wages are paid and where labor is seen in its most unhappy and degraded condition. The best wages paid for work on these Bibles was 60 cents a day and the men were required to work on Sunday. In the greatest city of a Christian nation men employed in the manufacture of Bibles ground down by miserly employers and made to work on Sunday!

What a picture!

Fits Cured

From U.S. Journal of Medicine.

Prof. W. H. Peeke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. His publishers value his work on this disease, which he sends with a bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferers who may send their P. O. and Express address. We advise any one wishing a cure to address Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P. D., 4 Cedar St., New York

CASTORIA.

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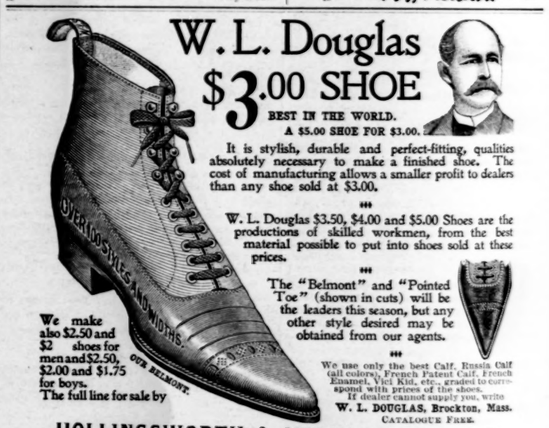

W. L. Douglas $3.00 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.

If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.

We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys. The full line for sale by

HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Person St.

NIMOCKS & COOK, INSURANCE.

ST. MARY'S

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Girls' School of the Highest Grade.

55th Year

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 24th.

School Buildings Admirably Equipped with Laboratory, Libraries and Fine Gynasium.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN ART AND MUSIC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.

CERTIFICATE ADMITS TO VASSAR.

Twenty Years....

For more than twenty years we have been telling how Scott's Emulsion overcomes the excessive waste of the system, puts on flesh, nourishes and builds up the body, making it the remedy for all wasting diseases of adults and children, but it isn't possible for us to tell the story in a mere stickful of newspaper type.

We have had prepared for us by a physician a little book, telling in easy words how and why Scott's Emulsion benefits, and a postal card request will be enough to have it sent to you free. To-day would be a good time to send for it.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 17, 1896.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. P. Parker—For Sale.
W. L. Douglas Shoe Company.
J. H. Marsh, Adm'r and Commissioner—Sale of Valuable City Property.

Sheriff Smith, Republican congressional nominee of the Fifth District will not obey his State Committee's orders and come down in favor of Martin, the Populist nominee. It is said also that Massey, the Republican nominee in the Fourth District will not come down in favor of Stroud, the Populist nominee.

Maine has gone Republican by 50,000 plurality. A week before the polls closed last night, an enormous Republican majority was expected. It amounts to absolutely nothing except in so far that it shows that there is little hope of carrying these nutmeg Yankee States. Nobody ever expected to carry them for Bryan. Besides at the election two years ago the Republicans had a plurality of 38,978. New York and New Jersey will remain Democratic, just as the Yankee States will remain Republican.

Passing Away of the Confederacy.

Another old "war horse" has gone, but the horse happens to be a mule in this case. The faithful animal, the property of Mr. Duncan Davis, died recently after living 34 years and making 31 crops.

A Cumberland Negro Killed.

Thomas H. Godwin, a deaf mute from this county, ran away from the Deaf and Dumb institution at Raleigh Sunday, and Tuesday was killed by a Southern fast freight between Gardner and Auburn in Wake county.

Electoral Fusion.

Democratic Chairman Manly and Populist Chairman Ayer both say emphatically that there will be electoral fusion in this State. The Democratic and Populist Executive committee meet next Monday to arrange the fusion.

A Federal Prisoner.

Henry Dixon was tried before U. S. Commissioner E. W. Musslewhite, yesterday charged with selling illicit whiskey. The Commissioner bound him over to the United States Court in the sum of 300 dollars. The man failed to raise the bond, and he was placed in jail.

The Husband Will Recover.

Robt. Kelly, the man who was shot three times by his wife Sunday night, will probably live. Dr. McGougan made an examination Tuesday, and reports that the chances for his recovery are good. The only drawback is a high fever, the man's pulse registering 103 Tuesday evening.

Registration.

It is important that every Democratic voter should be registered this year. The liberties of every individual are at stake; let no one be recreant.

Under the new election law there are only four days in which one can register. These are Saturday, September 29; Saturday, October 3; Saturday, October 10, and Saturday, October 17.

The Congressional Muddle.

The local Republicans are greatly dissatisfied with the action of the Rep-Pop fusionists at Raleigh in deciding to place no Congressional ticket in the field in this District.

It is said plans are being made to reassemble the adjourned convention and nominate a straightout Republican in spite of the Raleigh bosses. If such is the case, Mr. Slocomb will undoubtedly be the nominee.

Robeson's Ticket.

The Democratic convention of Robeson county Saturday nominated the following ticket:

For Sheriff—George B. McLeod.
For Register of Deeds—Rich'd Andrews.
For County Treasurer — Wellington Wishart.
For Coroner—Dr. Lewis.
For the Senate—E. K. Proctor, Jr.
For the House of Representatives—G. B. Patterson and D. D. Carlysle.

Sanctification in Cumberland.

A great Sanctification meeting is being held at Collierville, in this county. It is conducted by three preachers, one of whom is the great Crumpler himself. A gentleman who was there Sunday night says there was a most remarkable demonstration, 600 people wildly excited, numbers crawling about on hands and knees, going into trances, etc. It is a strange, and many think powerful religion.

A Bimetallist Bug.

We have been hearing, as Mr. Bryan said in one of his speeches, about all sorts of bugs that hurt the crops, but the worst bug of all, said he, is the goldbug. Our friend, Mr. John McNatt, of McNatts, brings us a bug that he found on one of his cotton bolls, of a very remarkable appearance, indeed. It looks like a fine piece of Roman jewelry. Its shell has precisely the appearance of silver and out of this surface project rows of points that are golden. Evidently, bimetallist; and, true to its colors, Mr. McNatt says it was not at all injuring the cotton plant.

Bryan Refuses a Splendid Opportunity.

Everything had been arranged for Mr. Bryan to address the greatest crowd ever assembled in front of the National Capitol at Washington. Permission had been obtained from Vice President Stevenson and Speaker Reed for Mr. Bryan to deliver the speech from the spot where the Presidentsd eliver their inaugural addresses. But he has decided after mature deliberation, that he would not make a speech from the steps of the National Capitol.

He is of the opinion that both good taste and wisdom forbid any such action, and he telegraphed to the committee at Washington asking them to take no further steps in the matter.

Mr. Bryan thinks that a well-established law should not be broken in his favor, even by consent of the Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Bryan Arrives.

William J. Bryan is now speaking in Charlotte. He was met at Knoxville, Tennessee, by Col. Julian S. Carr, Mr. Josephus Daniels and Maj. E. J. Hale, the committee appointed to escort him into North Carolina. Mr. Hale telegraphs the OBSERVER from Knoxville, that Mr. Bryan arrived there at 11 o'clock, and a few minutes afterwards was addressing a crowd of ten thousand people.

No Intimidation Here.

The great firm of Leggett & Myers, of St. Louis, have posted the following notice in conspicuous places all over their factory: "All our employees are guaranteed the right to vote at election absolutely as they please, free from all coercive influences and interference, regardless of its source." Col. M. C. Wetmore, the president of the company is for free silver. This firm is said to employ from ten to twelve thousand men.

The Enemy on the Run.

The New York Journal contains a statement from Major John Byrne, President of the Democratic Honest Money League, detailing his reasons for taking a gloomy view of McKinley's chances, in the course of which he says:

"I am thoroughly alarmed, because, if the estimates on the other critical States are as erroneous as the estimate on New York, there is no hope for the country. To-day an election would give this State to Bryan with 100,000 majority"!

The Will of the Late Jno. Averitt.

The will of the late Jno. Averitt has been admitted to probate. In it the deceased names Mr. Jno. B. Troy as his executor. He leaves the Insurance, $15,000, to his three sons, Jno. D., Samuel and Devotion Averitt. To his son Decyrus, for whom the will states the deceased had already provided, the sum of $100 is bequeathed. His widow, Annetta P. Averitt, gets part of the household furniture and several head of cattle and one hundred dollars in money. The residue of the estate, amounting to about ten thousand dollars in all, is left to be equally divided between his two sons Samuel and John. His four daughters get $1,000 each.

Childrens' Retreat.

Can the world produce a more kind-hearted and responsive people than the dwellers of old Fayetteville?

This it is, which has made it possible to announce that the proposed scheme of "an outing for convalescing children," is now an established *fact;* and the committee in charge desire to thank the good people for their sympathy with the undertaking, and for their ready and generous assistance. All are cordially invited to visit the Retreat, and have their hearts made glad, as well as by their presence encouraging those who have thus striven to bring some comfort and brightness into the lives of these little ones; hoping this may be the foundation of a great and lasting good.

Douglas Monday Night.

Hon. W. C. Douglas, Bryan Elector-at-Large for North Carolina, spoke to a large and enthusiastic audience Monday night in front of the LaFayette. Mr. Douglas was introduced by President Jno. Underwood, of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and made an able, entertaining and instructive argument for silver and the cause of Democracy. He appealed to the patriotism as well as to the interest of the wage earner, and called upon all true friends of silver, without regard to party affiliations, to stand together, put their shoulders to the wheel and roll up an overwhelming majority for the People's Tribune in November.

A Great Camp Meeting.

The city was depleted of colored people Sunday. From all quarters of the town the negroes poured towards the C. F. & Y. V. depot. A camp meeting at Lock's Creek, on the Wilmington branch of the C. F. & Y. V. was the mecca which was drawing these people by the thousand. Two trains left here packed to overflowing, one at 11 o'clock and one at 2 o'clock. On this latter train were a number of white people, all of them desiring to see a genuine old fashioned camp meeting, and they were not disappointed. Three thousand people, singing, shouting and making other demonstrations of religious joy, was what the onlooker beheld. Three thousand is said to be a conservative estimate, some putting it much higher.

Laid at Rest.

An immense concourse of people, of high and low degree, paid honor to the memory of the late Joseph H. Monaghan Sunday. The Catholic burial service was read at the house by Mr. Jas. A. Ahearn, and then, escorted by the Knights of Pythias and a multitude of people, in carriages and on foot, the remains were taken to Cross Creek cemetery and interred with Pythian honors. Thus passed out of this worldly existence a man of whom it can be said truly, that he had not an enemy, and all were his friends. His memory will long be revered.

The following gentlemen were the pallbearers; Matthew Johnson, T. H. Powers, I. C. Bond, Jas. A. Graham, N. B. Alexander, B. R. Taylor, Rouald McMillan and Q. K. Nimocks.

Death of Mr. Joseph H. Monaghan.

"Joe" Monaghan is dead. At 4:30 o'clock Friday morning Mr. Joseph Monaghan passed quietly and peaceably out of this life, surrounded by a loving wife and numerous relatives and close friends. The whole city is sad to-day, for the deceased was one of the most universally popular men that has ever lived in Fayetteville. About eighteen months ago he was stricken with paralysis and since that time has had a hard struggle for existence, at times it seeming impossible that he could live an hour.

Mr. Monaghan was in his 52nd year, and most of his life was spent in the employment of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad of which institution he was a trusted and honored official. Not long ago he was taken out to drive by Mr. Isaac Clark, and in passing through the streets, one would have supposed him to have been some great popular idol, such an ovation he received.

To Go to Greensboro.

The President of the Bryan and Watson club of this city, received a telegram from the President of the Bryan and Watson club of Greensboro yesterday, requesting that the members of the Fayetteville club come in a body and be the guests of the Greensboro organization during the stay there. The invitation has been accepted, and our boys headed by the Campbellton band, left on the special train this morning.

Notwithstanding the distance, a large number of Cumberland County Democrats and Populists will go to hear Bryan speak.

Dr. Guerrant for Silver.

We constantly hear that the great preachers throughout the country are for gold. There never was a greater mistake. Many of the greatest and best ministers of all denominations are for Bryan and silver. We saw a list of them the other day, but it would take up too much room to publish it. The false impression, no doubt, originates from the fact that numerous gold bug preachers are proclaiming their politics from the pulpit, while the silver preachers have more reverence for their calling.

Everybody in Fayetteville knows Dr. Guerrant, the great Presbyterian divine of Kentucky. Dr. Guerrant in writing to a friend, says:

"Bryan will carry Kentucky by 20,000 majority. This State is aroused as never before and will give Bryan 20,000 majority. The rapacity of the goldites is intolerable. It will cause their overthrow. Like Haman they have erected their own gallows."

Local Politics.

The action of the Republican county convention Saturday last is all the talk. Republicans and Populists are asking one another how it all came about. They seem to be as much surprised as the Democrats. The only ones who are serene are the bosses—the men who fixed the slate several weeks ago, as told in the OBSERVER at the time. Waddill intimated to the convention that the fusion programme had been arranged between the committees of the Republican and Populist parties. If this is so, which it probably is, the leading Populists in Fayetteville deny all knowledge of it, and expressed to an OBSERVER reporter this morning their disgust at any such arrangement. Have the Populists then got bosses too, bosses more arrogant than Waddill himself? It is more than likely that the Populists in their convention next Saturday will reject any such medicine. For the honor of Cumberland and her sturdy yeomen, we trust it will be so. Fuse with the Neill Waddill party and forever be his slaves? No, we pray you, never.

And now comes the rumor that the better element of the Republican party, those who, like Warren Carver and J. W. Musselwhite and scores of others, refused to participate in the proceedings Saturday, are going to call another convention, and, untrammeled by a boss, nominate another ticket.

The only nomination made by this convention that is popular with all factions, is that of Mr. S. H. Cotton for County Commissioner.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

An important meeting of the Board of Aldermen took place Tuesday night. Mayor Cook was in the chair and all but three of the members were present.

A paper was read from twenty young colored men offering to form a fire company and asking that they be made a part of the fire system of the city. This was commented upon favorably by several of the aldermen and then referred to the Fire committee for action.

Mr. Tillinghast, the City Tax Collector, stated that he found it harder to collect taxes this year than ever before. That he had collected $10,000 for '94 taxes and that over $2,000 were still due. He said that he would have it all collected in a few days, and then be ready to receive the '95 tax books.

Mr. E. L. Clark applied to the commissioners for liberty to beautify Exchange Square, near the A. C. L. depot, by planting grass, laying out flower-beds, etc. The permission was granted, providing it was done under the supervision of the street committee.

The petition for a new street near Rankin Bros. mills was again referred to the committee on streets. Chairman of street committee Taylor stated that he would call a meeting of the committee in a few days and report on the matter to the Board.

The matter of dealing in futures was then taken up. Maj. Campbell arose and stated "that aside from the fact of an enormous amount of money taken away from Fayetteville, the dealing in cotton futures was illegal and should be prosecuted. If the courts refused to prosecute then a heavy city tax should be put on institutions dealing in futures. At the request of Major McKethan the Mayor read the law of North Carolina in regard to the matter. The law is very plain and states that people dealing in futures with no intention of delivering the goods are guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine or imprisonment. After some further discussion the matter was referred to a committee consisting of Maj. Campbell, Maj. McKethan and Capt. B. R. Taylor. The committee is to look into the matter and report as soon as practicable. The Board then took up the election of a sexton for the cemetery and finally disposed of the matter by electing Mr. Wash Faircloth. There were five applicants.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate

Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Wife Shoots Husband.

In 71st township, about seven miles from Fayetteville, a terrible and what is likely to prove a fatal tragedy took place Sunday night. Sophie Kelly, a young mulatto woman, in a fit of anger, deliberately shot her husband three times, two balls entering the head and one the abdomen. After the deed, the woman went to a neighbor's house and remained there unmolested, until this morning when officer Maultsby arrested her. It was only Tuesday morning that word of the affair was brought here. The woman made no effort to escape arrest, and after sending home for some clothing, quietly accompanied the officer to town. She was taken before 'Squire Overby, who held her to await the result of an examination of the wounded man. Dr. McGougan, the county physician, has gone to make the examination. From all reports it seems impossible that the man can live.

A most thrilling description is given of the shooting. It is said that Sophie and her husband have not been on good terms for some time, she alleging that he treated her cruelly. On Sunday night they quarreled, and the woman fearing bodily harm, picked up a pistol and rushing to the bed where her husband was lying, fired into his head, the ball entering one of the nostrils. The man sprang up and fought desperately for the possession of the weapon, but the woman retained her grip, and fired twice more, each time with the muzzle close to the body. The ball in the abdomen settled it, and the man sank to the floor. The woman then fled, and the five children of the couple, who had been terrified spectators of the dreadful scene, gave the alarm, and some neighbors came in and dressed the wounds.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office Sept. 14, 1896—Unclaimed.

A—Della Anderson.
B—Geo. Brandy, Geo. Benny, Willie B. Brown, Torrie Buie, Bellie Brock, Laura Brown.
C—Wattie Calhoun, W. J. Carter, 2, W. L. Coble.
D—Willie Deans.
F—J. D. Fagway, W. A. Fair.
G—Mrs. T. Gibson.
H—Joe Harper, D. A. Harris, Armanda Harris, Mary Ann Helms, Stella Herring, Mollie Hoye, R. C. Hill, Sidney Houston.
J—Rosa Jones.
L—John Little.
M—Palmer Martin, Mrs. E. A. Mullen, Mrs. J. D. McLarn, Mrs. P. L. McKay, Dord McKay.
P—A. P. Parker, Orvin Poliak.
R—Miss Pepper Rhodes, Clarence Rogers.
S—Mary Stuart, Mary S. Smith, Lillia Sikes, Annie Spruill.
T—Mary Thompson.
V—A. L. Vestal.
W—Lucy Wade, Dalure World, Arnold Willis, Victory White, J. S. Williams, Dillie Williams, Rachel Wright.

Letters from Lead Letter Office:

Sam Burguin.

Persons calling for the above letters will please say advertised.

W. D. GASTER, Postmaster.

Candidate for the Senate.

Correspondence of the Observer.

There have been a number of communications to your paper advocating various candidates for the different County officers, in all of which the writers expatiate upon the popularity, honesty and ability of their men. As I understand it, this is the people's year. The PEOPLE have taken charge of politics in this campaign, and they thoroughly understand the cut and dried articles in the papers advocating candidates for the various offices, and know by whom each of these articles is inspired. The day of manipulation has passed. Slates can be made no longer. The people in the Democratic party and the People's party will no longer submit to the slates prepared for them by the manipulation of their professional politicians or the seekers after office in the respective parties. We all understand that the Republican party still ratifies the work done by the "bosses" of their party, even when the bosses are negroes. But a new day has dawned for the rank and file of honest voters in the Democratic and People's parties. The beginning of this revolution of the people was at Chicago, where, for the first time the sharp tricks of the political manipulators were defeated, and the common people took charge of affairs. The people are determined upon two things: First, that they will vote for no man unless he is a free silver man, and a man whom they can absolutely trust—a man who in the past has been in no way identified with the Cleveland-Ransom propoganda. Second, that they will refuse to let the old professional politicians and manipulators dictate to them as to nominations. Neither will they permit the efforts of men who are the followers of any particular candidate to affect them. This way of candidates to get their satellites to write articles to the papers is an old political trick, which cannot fool the people this year. The writer's candidate for the Senate, and for all other offices, is the man the people want. And the various aspirants may as well realize now that the people are going to take into their own hands, this year, the nomination of candidates for all the offices, and that the newspaper articles which bear the ear-marks of their inspiration upon their faces are going to do them more harm than good. The people are going to take charge this year and will not be mislead.

VOTER.

Good Blood

Is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerve, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The sure way to have good blood is to take Hood Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

McDuffie for Register of Deeds.

Correspondence of the Observer.

The name of Mr. H. I. McDuffie has been prominently mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Register of Deeds, and inasmuch as the Convention of the party is to be held October 1, it is none too early to be thinking about nominations.

If devotion to party and zeal in promoting its welfare count for anything, Mr. McDuffie is justly entitled to favorable consideration at the hands of the convention when it assembles. For twenty years or more he has belped to fight Democracy's battles, and hard fought battles they were, too, many of them. Yet never before has Mr. McDuffie sought political preferment for himself. Who will say, then, that he does not merit, yea, richly deserve the honor of being the Democratic nominee for Register of Deeds of Cumberland county this year, if he wants it?

VOTER.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Pros., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in its results." Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

What you want when you are ailing is a medicine that will cure you. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla and be convinced of its merit.

Hall's Hair Renewer is pronounced the best preparation made for thickening the growth of the hair and restoring that which is gray to its original color.

No person should travel without a box of Ayer's Pill's. As a safe and speedy remedy for constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and, being skillfully sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and long retain their virtues.

Mr. Alexander Sanderson, Choudrant, La., says: "Having used Ayer's Pills at least twenty-five years, I would say that for all diseases of the bowels, stomach, and liver, which can be remedied by pills, these are always effective. They keep the system in perfect order."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

LAWN PARTY!

The Ladies of the Monumental Association will give a Lawn Party Friday Evening from 5:30 o'clock P. M. to 12 o'clock, on the lawn in the Graded School grounds. The programme of entertainment, refreshments, etc., will be more than usually attractive, and everybody is especially invited to attend.

FOR SALE!

1 Planing Machine—nearly new—with all necessary attachments complete, including Belts, Shaftings, Pulleys, &c. A Bargain.

Apply to C. P. PARKER,
Parkersburg, N. C.

S. SHEETZ & SONS,

ESTABLISHED 1870.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

HOUSE FURNISHING COMPLETE!

Your attention to our Beautiful Line of

A lot of ALL WOOL Samples, suitable for Rugs, for sale very low.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

F. R. ROSE respectfully informs the public that his office is fully equipped and ready to transact a general

Insurance Business.

The following reliable Companies are represented in this section by F. R. Rose:

The Delaware,	Philadelphia,	Fire.
" Norwich Union,	England,	"
" St. Pauls,	Minnesota,	"
" Niagara,	New York,	"
" British America,	Canada,	"
" Phœnix Mutual,	Hartford,	Life.

The Employer's Liability, London, Accident.

These are all reliable companies, in the selection of which F. R. Rose was aided by an Insurance man of ability and long experience. Thanking those who have already entrusted F. R. Rose with their business, and those who have promised him a share of it later, F. R. Rose respectfully solicits from the people of this community and section a continuance of the same kindness, confidence and patronage in his present business, which, in past years, they so liberally extended to him in the Mercantile line.

Respectfully,
F. R. ROSE.

September 1, 1896.

Sale of Valuable City Property.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made September 5, 1896, I shall sell at Public Auction, at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday, October 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following valuable property, in the City of Fayetteville, N. C., belonging to the estate of M. Faulk, deceased, to wit:

That valuable property on Green street adjoining F. W. Thornton and others, and known as the "Magnolia House;" Five Houses and lots, near the cotton factory pond, sold to M. Faulk by A. A. McKethan, Commissioner, and described in the deed of conveyance; House and Lots on Person street, known as the Hardie House, with two lots on Adam and Kennedy streets; House and Lot on Mumford street, adjoining Kelly and Lily; House and Lot on Frink Alley, described in a deed from Robert Wooten; House and Lot on Person street, near the Half-way bridge, described in a deed made by Heman R. Hall to said M. Faulk; House and Lot on Moore street, adjoinining Evans, and described in a deed made by Dallas Perry to said M. Faulk; House and Lot on Wilmington road, known as the Nathan McAllister lot.

This is valuable city property and offers exceptional inducements to investors.

Terms of sale, One-half Cash, balance on six months credit, title reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

J. H. MARSH,
Administrator and Commissioner.

GEO. M. ROSE, Attorney.
September 11, 1896. d1t-w3t

OFFICE CLERK SUPERIOR COURT,
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1896.

By virtue of authority conferred on me by Section 5, Chapter 159, Acts of 1895, it is hereby

Ordered, That the Polling-place in Division No. 1, Cross Creek Township, be changed from Clarendon Mills to the Mulberry-trees, near the intersection of "Canady" or "A" street with Main or Person street.

It is further Ordered, in accordance with Section 9 of said Chapter 159, that a new Registration be had in the following Townships, to wit: Cross Creek, Rockfish and Flea Hill.

CYRUS MURPHY,
Clerk Superior Court.

J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Office:—Green street, opposite OBSERVER Office, on site of old Dr. Benj. Robinson office.

Telephone No. 37.

AT PRIME COST!

31-1-2 CENTS EACH!

Traylor's "Conqueror,"
Smeal's "After Hours,"
Straiton & Storms' "Principe,"
Parsons' "Industria Cubana"—genuine Key West,
Teller's "Mercado,"
Brenaman's "Spanish Plant,"
Menken's "Panatela."

I will close out the above standard brands of Cigars, bought direct from large manufacturers of high repute, at prime cost at retail or wholesale.

September 7, 1896. H. R. HORNE.

FAYETTEVILLE COTTON SEED OIL MILL

Our Ginnery has been entirely overhauled, and we now solicit the patronage of the public.

Seed Cotton and Cotton Seed bought.

J. R. WILLIAMS,
Manager.

Lost or Misplaced,

Certificate No. 2223, in the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association for Six Shares of Stock, issued April 5th, 1895. A liberal reward will be paid for same if left at W. C. McDuffie's Drug Store.

COLIN MacRAE.

Sept. 10, 1896—w4t

Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Utley

Will open their School on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1896.

TERMS AS HERETOFORE.

Kindergarten Department, $1.60 per Month.
Primary, Intermediate, and Higher English Departments, $5 per Quarter.
Latin and French without extra charge.
Reduction made for two or more from one family.

Mrs. Morrow's School for Girls

RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 15, 1896.

Expenses Per Term:

Primary Class,	$10 00
Preparatory Class,	12 50
Higher English,	$15 00 to 20 00

Music, Art and Board at correspondingly moderate rates.

For circulars apply to

MRS. FANNIE MORROW,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Graded School,

MISS P. H. MATTHEWS, Superintendent.

Fall Session begins Thursday, September 24th, 1896, with the following Teachers:

1st Grade,	Miss Matthews.	
2nd	"	Miss Atkinson.
3rd	"	Miss Broadfoot.
4th	"	Miss Worth.
5th	"	Miss Evans.
6th	"	Miss O'Daniel.
7th	"	Mr. McLean.

The 7th Grade will be composed of the pupils who were in the Sixth Grade last year and any others who wish to go. It will be known as a "pay grade." $10.00 for full term, payable monthly in advance. Parents and Guardians should see Mr. McLean and arrange for entering pupils.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
W. S. COOK,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Executive Com.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896. - $43,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
daw-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

ENGRAVED

Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards,

Workmanship of the Highest Quality
Prices Moderate.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

GEORGE N. HOFFMAN,
Practical Engraver,
5 N. Stricker St.,
64d-wtf Baltimore, Md.

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

HARD TIMES AND HARDWARE

Attention Farmers and Mechanics!

WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY ON CALL:

Nails,	Rope,
Sash,	Bolts,
Blinds,	Screws,
Hinges,	Heating Stoves,
Locks,	Cook Stoves,
Laths,	Firearms,
Hair,	Cutlery,
Lime,	Bicycles,
Moulding,	Screens,
Doors,	Plows,
Hoes,	Rakes,

Weights and Cords, &c.

We Have a Hardware House.

Our Specialties Cover the Hardware Trade.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

E. L. CLARK'S

Headquarters for

BACON, FLOUR, SALT,

AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS

Family Supply House.

Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.

E. L. CLARK,
9-27-94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.

Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.

Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

Some people may be opposed to the use, and some to the abuse of whiskey, yet its use is often absolutely necessary, especially for medical purposes. In such cases, the pure, unadulterated stuff is wanted—not a doctored, drugged combination—and when the I. W. Harper is used, you get the best results, without any bad effects. Its purity and high standard will be maintained because this firm has an enviable reputation which it means to sustain.

It can be had of

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE - FAYETTEVILLE - ICE - COMPANY

Furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street, and at Cook's Drug Store, Hay Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

90

Land for Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County made at May Term, 1896, in a cause entitled William McQueen, Administrator et al. vs. John R. Smith, the undersigned Commissioner will on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., sell to the highest bidder for cash, a certain tract of land in Cumberland County, adjoining the lands of Joe Tolar and the lands of the late Neill McQueen, containing about one thousand acres more or less, known as the Jackson place, being the lands upon which the said John R. Smith now resides.

N. A. SINCLAIR,
Sept. 8, 1896—oaw4w Commissioner.

Notice.

There will be a meeting of the Democrats of Ray's Precinct, 71st Township, at the Election House on Centre Plank Road Thursday, September 10th, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a Bryan Club. We ask all who are in favor of the restoration of silver to meet with us.

By order of the Executive Committee.

J. H. CURRIE,
Chairman.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!

At McMillan' Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

ap9-tf

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

KIMBALL PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,
Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

—THE—

Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business,

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,

AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $250,000.00.

No deposits received on interest.

H. W. LILLY, President,
R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C.

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality.

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

SEED IRISH POTATOES.

C. W. ELLIOTT & CO.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

ED. R. MacKETHAN,

Attorney and Counsellor,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A. S. HALL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Practices in all the Courts of the State. Prompt attention given to all business.

OFFICE:—OBSERVER Building, Green Street

J. H. MARSH M. D.,

—PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.—

Office N. E. Corner Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.

DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

April 29, 1880. tf

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.

Drs. PATTERSON & BETTS,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE OVER Bank of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :-: BUYER

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

To those living in malarial districts Tutt's Pills are indispensible, they keep the system in perfect order and are **an absolute cure** for sick headache, indigestion, malaria, torpid liver, constipation and all bilious diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

Ridgeway High School,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Fall session of 1896 begins August 26th, and continues Twenty weeks.

TOTAL EXPENSES:

Tuition,	$15 00 to 25 00
Board (including lights and fuel),	45 00
Washing and incidentals,	4 00
Music and use of Instrument,	15 00

Positively no extra charges.

Endorsed by the University, the Denominational Colleges of the State, and the leading Female Colleges of the South. Send for a catalogue.

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Ridgeway, N. C.

$8.50 per Month	$6 00 per Month
Board, &c., in School.	Board, &c., in Club.

TURLINGTON INSTITUTE.

—A—

Military Board School,
English,
Scientific,
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"WHAT NEW YORK DEMOCRACY STANDS FOR."

New York World.]

As a fit preparation for the Democratic convention at Buffalo on the 16th of September we publish below the utterances of every New York State Democratic convention concerning money, from 1876 to the present time:

At Saratoga, August 30 and 31, 1876.

"The Democratic party of New York, when selecting delegates to the National convention then declared and now again declare their settled conviction that a return to the constitutional principles, frugal expenditure and administrative purity of the founders of the Republic is the first and most imperious necessity of the times, the commanding issue now before the people of the Union."

Second Convention of 1876.

The principles set forth in the Democratic platform of 1874 are reaffirmed, that portion referring to finances being as follows:

"Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency inconvertible with coin; steady steps towards specie payments; no step backward; the honest payment of the public debt in coin; a sacred preservation of the public faith."

At Albany, October 3, 1777.

Financial plank of 1874-76 reaffirmed.

At Syracuse, September 25, 1878.

"Gold and silver and paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder, the only currency of the country.

"Steady steps towards specie payments, honest payment of the public debt. We congratulate the State and country upon the practical relative value of the green back currency of the Government, with gold and silver.

"The preservation of the public faith."

At Syracuse September 11, 1879.

"The Democracy believe now, as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country. We condemn the speculative methods of the present Secretary of the Treasury, the questionable favoritism he has shown to particular monetary institutions or so-called syndicates, and the extravagance he has permitted in his department in connection with his refunding schemes."

At Saratoga, September 28, 1880.

Reaffirmed the declaration of principles of the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, June 23, 1880, the financial plank of which was:

"Honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and national, and a tariff for revenue only."

At Albany, October 11, 1881.

Principles of State Conventions of 1874-75-76 reaffirmed and this plank:

"The New York Democracy, as always, stands by gold and silver as the legal tender of the Constitution, and by the doctrine that all paper mediums of money must be based on those metals as the standard values of the world."

At Syracuse, September 21, 1882.

Reaffirmed principles of 1874.

At Buffalo, September 26, 1883.

Reaffirmed the platform adopted at the State Convention of 1882.

At Saratoga, June 18, 1884.

Reaffirmed the general declaration of Democratic principles upon national issues.

At Saratoga, September 24, 1885.

"The convention believes that the experiment of coining standard silver dollars in the hope of maintaining a fixed ratio with gold has gone far enough, and cannot be continued longer without great danger to the business interests of the country.

"The loss in interest alone on the silver dollars stored up in the Treasury is over $4,000,000 per annum, and this accumulation of silver, purchased at a cost of $180,000,000, is worth to-day not more than $166,000,000, with every prospect of a further depreciation.

"We therefore demand the repeal of the act under which the compulsory coinage of silver goes on, but we will welcome any practical measure of agreement with other nations by which the ratio of value between gold and silver may be made less fluctuating.

"But to this end must be the stoppage of any further compulsory coinage of silver dollars."

At Saratoga, September 27th, 1887.

No mention of finances, except to approve the management of the Treasury Department and the Administration of Cleveland.

At New York, May 15, 1888.

Approved policy of Democratic Administration. No mention of national finances.

At Syracuse, October 1, 1889

No mention of national finances.

At Saratoga, September 16, 1891.

"We now, as then, steadfastly adhere to the principles of sound finance.

"We are against the coinage of any dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of any other dollar of the United States.

"We therefore denounce the new Sherman law, under which one-tenth of our gold stock has been exported, and all our silver output is dammed up at home, as a false pretense but artful hindrance of return to free bimetallic coinage, and as tending only to produce a change from one kind of monometallism to another.

"We therefore unite with the friends of honest money everywhere in stigmatizing the Sherman progressive silver basis law as no solution of the gold and silver question and as a fit appendix to the subsidy and bounty swindle."

At Albany, February 24, 1892.

Plank of 1891 copied verbatim.

At Saratoga, October 5 and 6, 1893.

After quoting the financial plank of 1891 and 1892 the platform continues:

"The Democrats of New York recall with proud memory the inflexibly sound finance of Gov. Tilden, who not only administered the State government with frugality, but who also, with * * * a statesman's energy and foresight, assailed the shameless degradation of our greenback currency and led the Democratic party in pushing on the compulsory Republican advance to a current coin redemption."

At Saratoga, September 24, 1894

"We rejoice that by the repeal of the Sherman law for the purchase and storage of silver bullion all fear of a depreciated currency has been allayed, and faith has been restored in the ability of the Government to maintain a constant parity between gold and silver coinage."

At Syracuse, September 24, 1895.

"Gold and silver the only legal tenders; no currency inconvertible with coin, gradual retirement of the greenback currency; no free and unlimited coinage of silver."

At Saratoga, June 24, 1895.

Condensation of financial plank: "We are in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of the country. We are opposed, as a permanent financial policy, to gold monometallism on the one hand or to silver monometallism on the other. * * *

"We believe that bimetallism, to which the nation is solemnly pledged, can only be safely secured and permanently maintained through the concurrent action of the leading nations of the world. * * *

"Until international co operation for bimetallism can be secured * * * we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard."

An Important Circular.

Mr. D. C. (Dunk) Downing, of this county, has had printed and is circulating the following copy of a letter received by him from Populist Chairman Ayer, to which he had appended a copy of the "Republican secret resolution" of August 15th on the subject of legislative candidates, viz:

The following is a copy of a letter received by D. C. Downing:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 1st, 1896.

Mr. D. C. Downing, Buckhorn, N. C.:

DEAR SIR—I have received and noted your letter of the 29th. I think the enclosed circular will express to you the sentiment that prevails here as well as elsewhere as anything that I could write. I am puzzled to understand why anybody who, professes to be a Populist, can be so short sighted and prejudiced as to be willing to any action or movement which will involve the support of a gold bug either directly or indirectly. Any such policy as that condemns, in the eyes of every honest man, every man who pursues it. It is inconsistent and essentially dishonest. Deals by which a few men are put in office are of no general good to the body politic. The belief of a few men is not going to satisfy the demands of the people; and Populists have no right to consider the emoluments that come to a few men above the rights and demands of the country generally. Whatever the arrangements that may be made by Populists with any other party, there should always be a sharp lookout for securing influence that comes from legislative positions. Nothing can be more disgraceful or dishonest than for a Populist to advocate a policy which gives any support to the present goldbug system in this country and it is certain that when Populists show a willingness to support State legislators who would vote for a goldbug Senator, they pursue that policy. I hope you will be able to smash the combine you speak of, and if at any time a way should open up by which I can be of any assistance to you, I will be very glad to put myself at your command.

Yours truly,
HAL. W. AYER,
Chairman P. P. State Ex. Com.

"It is therefore resolved by the State Republican executive committee in regular meeting assembled, that we recommend to the Republican voters of the State the necessity of co operation with the Populists in all the counties where it is practicable, on the legislative and county officers, with the understanding that the members of the legislature of both parties shall support the nominee of the Republican caucus for United States Senator."

The above is a copy of the Republican secret resolution adopted Aug. 15th, 1896.

D. C. DOWNING.

The position taken by Chairman Ayer is of course to be commended, but the inside facts let out by Mr. Downing's circular are very important. Mr. Downing is a well known Populist of this county, who is also a sincere silver man.

DONE IN THE DARK.

Englishmen in 1874 Knew What We Did Not Then.

(Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, in a recent speech at a Bryan meeting in Pittsburg.)

I heard of the demonetization in London in 1874, a year after the crime of 1873. In conversation with a number of men, one of whom was afterward a member of Gladstone's cabinet, the subject of American finances was broached, and I said: "We will get over our trouble and resume specie payment easier than did England after her Napoleonic wars."

He said: "How so?"

I replied: "Our silver mines will help us."

Their reply astonished me. It was: "You have demonetized silver."

I smiled at that and said: "We would not be fools enough to do that." But one of them said: "There is no mistake about it. Your last Congress demonetized silver. I wonder if your people understand that act? It was something wonderful to demonetize silver, of which your country is a great producer, before your war debt was paid."

When I came back to New York I could find no one who knew anything about it but a few bankers. I had to send to Washington to get the bills before I could understand it.

We then began to pay our debts by destroying half the money in which it was payable. Ex Speaker Reed in a speech a few days ago said that the bill was passed after a discussion, but I know and all know who remember those times that the bill was passed without a discussion under a suspension of the rules. There was a discussion of immaterial matters connected with the working of the mints, but nothing said in debate of the demonetization of silver.

[It will be recalled that some eight months ago we published the history of this outrage in reply to Mr. Jno. R. Morris.]

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization:

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic national platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

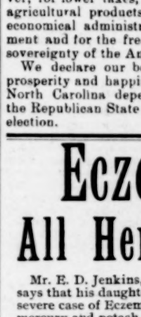
We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

Eczema All Her Life.

Mr. E. D. Jenkins, of Lithonia, Ga., says that his daughter, Ida, inherited a severe case of Eczema, which the usual mercury and potash remedies failed to relieve. Year by year she was treated with various medicines, external applications and internal remedies, without result. Her sufferings were intense, and her condition grew steadily worse. All the so-called blood remedies did not seem to reach the disease at all until S. S. S. was given, when an improvement was at once noticed. The medicine was continued with favorable results, and now she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and pure and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever.



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It also speedily cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Fever n d Malaria, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Debility, and Nervous Prostration, Inability to Sleep, etc. It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

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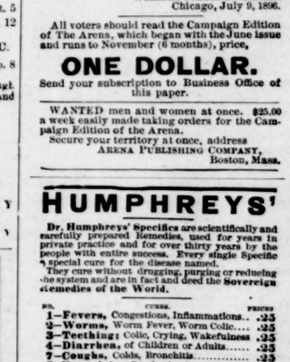

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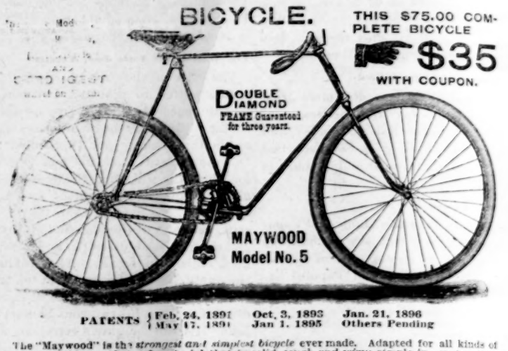

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 / May 17, 1891 } Oct. 3, 1893 / Jan 1, 1895 } Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry;* simple in construction easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; so simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. Fitted with improved double diamond, **guaranteed for three years.** Made of ⅜-inch cold rolled steel rods (tangent and other metal for its weight known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism ever known, to build a frame without brazed joints and tubing, so you know in it transmission cannot break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are buckled in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hosepipe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened center, rear adjustment. CRANKS—Our celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 29 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEAR—64 to 74. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

$10 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION,
162 West Van Buren Street. Box 1553. CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 1553
GOOD FOR
$5.00
IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR
No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect August 23d, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 daily.
Leave Wilmington,	7:35 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:45 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:05 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:15 "
Leave Sanford,	12:40 p m
Leave Climax,	2:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:08 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:15 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:02 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:32 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:12 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:3 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:09 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:37 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:33 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:00 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Rameur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunda
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.

AND BRANCHES

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41. Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 53	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 03	11 03	.....
Leav Selma....	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 31	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	7 15	3 00	.....

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 08
Leave Goldboro.	2 55
Leave Magnolia.	4 02
Ar. Wilmington.	5 30
	P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:09 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:37 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:03 "
Leave Climax,	1:32 "
Leave Sanford,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8:45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:33 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:10

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:43 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:00 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:10 "
Leave Maxton,	6:15 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Rameur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunda
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	4:05 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with